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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
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Characteristics for  
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Decennial Census

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	6	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	6, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Piece of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Piece of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
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LAND AREA .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, including "Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990".
- Headnote:** Located below the title, enclosed in brackets.
- Column head:** Located at the top right, including "Spanner".
- Heading:** The top section of the table, including the title and headnote.
- Stubhead:** The section below the heading, containing the stub and sidehead.
- Stub:** The section containing the stubhead and sidehead.
- Sidehead:** The section containing the stubhead and sidehead.
- Boxhead:** The section containing the stubhead and sidehead.
- Data field:** The section containing the data.

The diagram also shows the page number and state name (28 ALASKA) and the report title (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS).

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

### Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in 0

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

### **User Note 7**

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

### **User Note 8**

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

## User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

### LEWISTON-AUBURN, ME MSA

#### User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

**Androscoggin County**—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-21, Maine.

**Androscoggin County**—The remainders of census tract 410, census tract 415, census tract 450, and census tract 465 are shown in the report CPH-3-21, Maine.

#### User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

**Area 9**—Cumberland town, Falmouth town, Freeport town, Gray town, North Yarmouth town, Yarmouth town

**Area 11**—Minot town, Turner town

**Area 12**—Nonmetropolitan portion of Androscoggin County, excluding Minot town and Turner town (Durham town, Leeds town, Livermore town, Livermore Falls town, Wales town)

**Area 17**—Nonmetropolitan portion of Cumberland County, excluding Brunswick town (Baldwin town, Bridgton town, Casco town, Harpswell town, Harrison town, Naples town, New Gloucester town, Pownal town, Sebago town)

# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
29	Nebraska			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
		82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
		87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
39	Oregon			118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
		92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Racine, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX- Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
				333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, ME <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1980 tract	1990 tract
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**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, ME<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided: no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Androscoggin County	Auburn city Androscoggin County				
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city		Tract 202	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	592.5	592.5	154.9	88.3	9	8	44.1	1.1	2.4	7
Square miles	228.8	228.8	59.8	34.1	3	3	17.0	.4	.9	3
AGE										
All persons	88 141	88 141	24 309	39 757	1 537	1 980	4 723	2 942	2 193	2 333
Under 5 years	6 415	6 415	1 743	2 782	105	155	318	249	131	204
5 to 9 years	6 336	6 336	1 810	2 528	97	118	352	244	151	194
10 to 14 years	5 885	5 885	1 649	2 312	88	87	295	216	127	162
15 to 19 years	6 553	6 553	1 644	3 126	119	129	333	211	107	130
20 to 24 years	7 003	7 003	1 698	3 801	207	221	380	289	104	201
25 to 34 years	14 903	14 903	4 130	6 231	303	389	764	570	377	464
35 to 44 years	12 441	12 441	3 593	4 992	195	247	632	412	287	260
45 to 54 years	8 468	8 468	2 285	3 730	122	129	431	243	185	171
55 to 64 years	7 650	7 650	2 000	3 737	110	112	396	174	190	190
65 to 74 years	6 823	6 823	1 928	3 510	109	184	389	155	177	195
75 to 84 years	4 097	4 097	1 261	2 183	64	164	304	121	179	132
85 years and over	1 567	1 567	568	825	18	45	129	58	178	30
3 and 4 years	2 567	2 567	703	1 135	41	54	118	102	59	79
6 years and over	68 380	68 380	18 832	31 687	1 223	1 611	3 715	2 190	1 764	1 752
18 years and over	65 975	65 975	18 155	30 704	1 192	1 567	3 590	2 111	1 723	1 699
21 years and over	61 460	61 460	17 114	28 173	1 088	1 452	3 328	1 969	1 655	1 610
60 years and over	16 246	16 246	4 761	8 374	241	446	1 044	409	625	463
62 years and over	14 797	14 797	4 373	7 669	217	432	948	376	583	427
Median	32.9	32.9	33.7	33.3	28.9	31.7	34.0	28.6	38.2	30.4
Female	45 747	45 747	12 613	21 038	771	1 014	2 451	1 547	1 197	1 225
Under 5 years	3 066	3 066	837	1 312	45	69	151	131	49	105
5 to 9 years	3 121	3 121	867	1 255	42	62	168	111	66	89
10 to 14 years	2 936	2 936	817	1 159	43	41	130	109	71	87
15 to 19 years	3 201	3 201	777	1 618	55	77	137	106	50	59
20 to 24 years	3 618	3 618	842	2 003	115	95	182	164	54	109
25 to 34 years	7 516	7 516	2 079	3 125	144	172	399	282	183	218
35 to 44 years	6 215	6 215	1 784	2 535	90	97	322	214	147	129
45 to 54 years	4 292	4 292	1 181	1 900	59	63	217	132	94	89
55 to 64 years	4 031	4 031	1 042	2 018	57	54	217	85	104	108
65 to 74 years	3 898	3 898	1 107	2 034	66	120	228	89	104	118
75 to 84 years	2 656	2 656	832	1 450	42	125	194	79	139	85
85 years and over	1 197	1 197	448	629	13	39	106	45	136	29
3 and 4 years	1 255	1 255	353	549	15	25	60	52	24	42
6 years and over	36 096	36 096	9 971	17 082	630	839	1 986	1 176	1 001	937
18 years and over	34 917	34 917	9 638	16 585	615	812	1 929	1 141	980	910
21 years and over	32 655	32 655	9 150	15 247	561	746	1 821	1 056	951	871
60 years and over	9 757	9 757	2 935	5 134	149	315	652	247	428	296
62 years and over	8 985	8 985	2 736	4 744	134	308	603	235	408	274
Median	34.2	34.2	35.4	35.2	29.8	33.8	36.6	29.5	43.6	31.9
Male	42 394	42 394	11 696	18 719	766	966	2 272	1 395	996	1 108
Median age	31.6	31.6	32.1	31.5	28.1	30.3	31.4	27.9	33.7	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	88 141	88 141	24 309	39 757	1 537	1 980	4 723	2 942	2 193	2 333
Households	84 868	84 868	23 583	37 442	1 531	1 828	4 529	2 873	2 043	2 318
Householder	33 952	33 952	9 547	15 823	706	974	1 934	1 149	832	984
Family householder	23 306	23 306	6 404	10 175	347	375	1 206	739	570	606
Nonfamily householder	10 646	10 646	3 143	5 648	359	599	728	410	262	378
Living alone	8 706	8 706	2 576	4 702	264	536	593	308	218	308
Spouse	18 417	18 417	5 049	7 701	234	224	950	508	482	421
Child	26 233	26 233	7 234	10 973	421	442	1 315	934	587	708
Other relatives	2 354	2 354	612	1 116	26	47	105	68	65	54
Nonrelatives	3 912	3 912	1 141	1 829	144	141	225	214	77	151
Institutionalized persons	1 408	1 408	476	730	-	85	103	29	150	15
Other persons in group quarters	1 865	1 865	250	1 585	6	67	91	40	-	-
Persons per household	2.50	2.50	2.47	2.37	2.17	1.88	2.34	2.50	2.46	2.36
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	3.01	2.94	2.96	2.90	2.97	3.04	2.99	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	12 487	12 487	3 757	6 518	191	393	822	334	534	357
Households	11 267	11 267	3 330	5 805	191	358	724	291	397	357
Householder	7 732	7 732	2 325	4 026	145	310	520	193	278	266
Family householder	4 037	4 037	1 293	2 153	87	261	294	113	164	167
Nonfamily householder	3 895	3 895	1 245	2 098	86	258	287	106	154	161
Living alone	2 603	2 603	751	1 313	34	28	164	66	88	69
Spouse	746	746	194	394	10	9	34	23	22	16
Other relatives	186	186	60	72	2	11	6	9	9	6
Nonrelatives	1 075	1 075	343	658	-	-	98	28	137	-
Institutionalized persons	145	145	84	55	-	35	-	15	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	23 306	23 306	6 404	10 175	347	375	1 206	739	570	606
With own children under 18 years	11 712	11 712	3 253	4 809	193	214	583	441	243	342
Number of own children under 18 years	20 799	20 799	5 821	8 506	331	377	1 071	792	447	599
Married-couple families	18 417	18 417	5 049	7 701	234	224	950	508	482	421
With own children under 18 years	8 569	8 569	2 348	3 239	119	101	417	256	208	201
Number of own children under 18 years	15 673	15 673	4 372	5 865	211	204	776	504	396	376
Female householder, no husband present	3 838	3 838	1 062	1 997	83	117	199	189	70	144
With own children under 18 years	2 595	2 595	755	1 333	56	96	138	157	27	118
Number of own children under 18 years	4 335	4 335	1 242	2 292	94	151	252	252	39	192
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	32 881	32 881	9 015	14 823	606	778	1 756	1 037	773	829
Never married	9 498	9 498	2 595	4 676	240	344	529	363	174	269
Now married, except separated	19 035	19 035	5 235	7 983	241	246	988	527	501	433
Separated	421	421	104	235	23	24	26	11	4	10
Widowed	961	961	259	498	20	25	63	24	40	17
Divorced	2 966	2 966	822	1 431	82	139	150	112	54	100
Females 15 years and over	36 624	36 624	10 092	17 312	641	842	2 002	1 196	1 011	944
Never married	8 219	8 219	2 077	4 518	212	225	413	332	166	221
Now married, except separated	18 990	18 990	5 197	7 988	244	232	980	525	504	429
Separated	658	658	172	371	19	30	34	27	7	24
Widowed	4 814	4 814	1 495	2 554	77	213	338	129	258	145
Divorced	3 943	3 943	1 151	1 881	89	142	237	183	76	125

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Can.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city Androscoggin County—Can.				Lewiston city Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	61.5	29.4	14.9	—	7	9	1.6	1.6	3.0	24.4
Square miles .....	23.7	11.3	5.7	—	3	3	6	6	1.2	9.4
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 978</b>	<b>2 882</b>	<b>4 278</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 537</b>	<b>7 435</b>	<b>4 365</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>2 906</b>
Under 5 years .....	189	190	307	—	184	105	473	523	265	128
5 to 9 years .....	241	199	311	—	117	97	326	409	228	176
10 to 14 years .....	220	204	338	—	77	88	228	297	221	197
15 to 19 years .....	209	208	317	—	82	109	321	299	244	221
20 to 24 years .....	138	187	178	—	155	207	1 116	380	292	179
25 to 34 years .....	467	510	589	—	243	303	1 147	779	604	399
35 to 44 years .....	515	461	779	—	168	195	667	472	518	475
45 to 54 years .....	327	315	484	—	130	122	497	339	423	405
55 to 64 years .....	279	279	380	—	130	110	563	315	509	309
65 to 74 years .....	251	207	370	—	155	109	629	319	518	285
75 to 84 years .....	101	92	168	—	164	64	635	193	250	107
85 years and over .....	41	30	57	—	43	18	333	40	44	25
3 and 4 years .....	86	75	130	—	61	41	177	213	118	52
16 years and over .....	2 296	2 250	3 254	—	1 258	1 223	6 362	3 079	3 364	2 362
18 years and over .....	2 192	2 157	3 116	—	1 235	1 192	6 228	2 967	3 249	2 273
21 years and over .....	2 090	2 039	2 971	—	1 153	1 088	5 287	2 779	3 118	2 145
60 years and over .....	532	458	784	—	424	241	1 895	716	1 052	582
62 years and over .....	484	407	716	—	393	217	1 784	658	983	517
Median .....	35.4	33.8	36.3	—	32.9	28.9	31.0	28.0	39.1	38.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 477</b>	<b>1 481</b>	<b>2 221</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>3 987</b>	<b>2 348</b>	<b>2 265</b>	<b>1 448</b>
Under 5 years .....	86	92	154	—	89	45	226	250	124	68
5 to 9 years .....	109	104	158	—	50	42	165	214	112	80
10 to 14 years .....	111	110	158	—	44	43	110	156	125	85
15 to 19 years .....	95	104	149	—	58	55	385	158	131	112
20 to 24 years .....	69	83	86	—	83	115	553	220	177	77
25 to 34 years .....	244	262	319	—	126	144	548	414	318	191
35 to 44 years .....	249	229	397	—	75	90	308	236	275	240
45 to 54 years .....	176	161	249	—	48	59	257	178	225	195
55 to 64 years .....	136	140	198	—	66	57	327	166	292	161
65 to 74 years .....	123	114	211	—	94	66	388	202	300	157
75 to 84 years .....	50	59	101	—	122	42	464	126	158	62
85 years and over .....	29	23	41	—	33	13	256	28	28	20
3 and 4 years .....	43	44	63	—	35	15	81	110	51	31
16 years and over .....	1 156	1 155	1 721	—	699	630	3 464	1 701	1 879	1 197
18 years and over .....	1 103	1 111	1 652	—	679	615	3 408	1 642	1 820	1 151
21 years and over .....	1 064	1 050	1 591	—	627	561	2 951	1 536	1 743	1 093
60 years and over .....	278	262	457	—	282	149	1 286	439	623	325
62 years and over .....	252	236	420	—	269	134	1 221	409	584	292
Median .....	35.8	34.3	37.1	—	34.4	29.8	35.2	28.7	40.3	40.1
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>2 057</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>3 448</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>1 851</b>	<b>1 458</b>
Median age .....	35.0	33.4	35.4	—	31.9	28.1	28.0	27.2	38.0	36.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 978</b>	<b>2 882</b>	<b>4 278</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 537</b>	<b>7 435</b>	<b>4 365</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>2 906</b>
In households .....	2 884	2 830	4 278	—	1 569	1 531	6 088	4 351	4 116	2 906
Householder .....	1 042	1 053	1 579	—	857	706	3 138	1 794	1 781	1 080
Family householder .....	819	842	1 247	—	336	347	1 417	1 108	1 240	858
Nonfamily householder .....	223	211	332	—	521	359	1 721	686	541	222
Living alone .....	170	158	285	—	465	264	1 470	552	479	187
Spouse .....	697	709	1 058	—	140	234	931	598	958	769
Child .....	946	877	1 425	—	420	421	1 372	1 511	1 108	909
Other relatives .....	90	82	101	—	33	26	198	129	158	82
Nonrelatives .....	109	109	115	—	119	144	449	319	111	66
Institutionalized persons .....	94	—	—	—	—	—	359	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	52	—	—	79	6	988	14	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.77	2.69	2.71	—	1.83	2.17	1.94	2.43	2.31	2.69
Persons per family .....	3.12	2.98	3.07	—	2.76	2.96	2.76	3.02	2.79	3.05
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>393</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>417</b>
In households .....	313	295	595	—	344	191	1 235	552	812	417
Householder .....	193	178	387	—	297	145	945	410	541	246
Nonfamily householder .....	79	59	156	—	253	87	646	258	234	80
Living alone .....	74	55	150	—	252	86	625	245	230	79
Spouse .....	78	86	172	—	29	34	202	99	212	131
Other relatives .....	32	28	30	—	12	10	68	30	55	38
Nonrelatives .....	10	3	6	—	6	2	20	13	4	2
Institutionalized persons .....	80	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	34	—	—	18	—	37	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>819</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>858</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	411	409	610	—	226	193	667	669	486	337
Number of own children under 18 years .....	741	681	1 113	—	386	331	1 101	1 312	806	610
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>697</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>769</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	342	326	497	—	60	119	363	273	329	299
Number of own children under 18 years .....	630	554	932	—	116	211	639	537	558	552
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>89</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>69</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	55	65	99	—	147	56	256	348	141	31
Number of own children under 18 years .....	89	106	161	—	238	94	399	690	227	51
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>1 498</b>	<b>1 190</b>
Never married .....	284	268	364	—	211	240	1 351	468	338	305
Now married, except separated .....	734	727	1 079	—	151	241	1 006	616	987	787
Separated .....	13	7	9	—	37	23	56	32	19	9
Widowed .....	36	25	29	—	33	20	121	51	55	20
Married .....	90	87	90	—	133	82	388	241	99	69
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 171</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>3 486</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>1 215</b>
Never married .....	201	216	303	—	188	212	1 246	436	401	234
Now married, except separated .....	718	729	1 080	—	146	244	994	624	997	789
Separated .....	13	17	20	—	47	19	84	109	36	7
Widowed .....	129	103	180	—	193	77	735	246	260	116
Married .....	110	110	168	—	131	89	427	313	210	69

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city Androscoggin County—Con			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	6.2	38.3	11.6	39.4	21.6	109.6	28.8	—	83.9	66.1
Square miles .....	2.4	14.8	4.5	15.2	8.3	42.3	11.1	—	32.4	25.5
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 146</b>	<b>7 704</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>4 508</b>	<b>4 949</b>	<b>4 342</b>	<b>2 919</b>	—	<b>3 661</b>	<b>3 696</b>
Under 5 years .....	283	529	292	355	456	302	213	—	269	295
5 to 9 years .....	284	596	295	360	426	337	241	—	317	317
10 to 14 years .....	301	606	297	320	369	367	249	—	312	307
15 to 19 years .....	292	542	506	309	325	384	229	—	271	265
20 to 24 years .....	277	568	627	289	393	208	174	—	204	236
25 to 34 years .....	690	1 380	686	878	1 064	750	494	—	671	685
35 to 44 years .....	700	1 197	600	643	735	768	466	—	649	595
45 to 54 years .....	559	786	469	483	432	460	277	—	408	393
55 to 64 years .....	661	686	454	419	326	378	233	—	265	292
65 to 74 years .....	625	513	357	278	264	255	198	—	181	209
75 to 84 years .....	338	217	215	140	125	112	107	—	87	82
85 years and over .....	136	84	102	34	34	21	38	—	27	20
3 and 4 years .....	124	225	124	131	161	131	77	—	119	110
16 years and over .....	4 215	5 864	3 960	3 400	3 632	3 242	2 164	—	2 704	2 719
18 years and over .....	4 092	5 646	3 822	3 279	3 505	3 063	2 073	—	2 600	2 596
21 years and over .....	3 935	5 327	3 341	3 105	3 299	2 901	1 948	—	2 449	2 471
60 years and over .....	1 407	1 160	897	660	580	540	451	—	427	453
62 years and over .....	1 287	1 014	816	582	517	477	416	—	367	396
Median .....	41.2	32.2	31.1	32.1	29.6	33.0	32.4	—	32.1	31.6
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 718</b>	<b>3 971</b>	<b>2 642</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>2 096</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>1 492</b>	—	<b>1 837</b>	<b>1 859</b>
Under 5 years .....	130	257	123	189	196	144	103	—	145	140
5 to 9 years .....	140	295	157	190	218	153	114	—	167	157
10 to 14 years .....	148	291	157	157	198	175	130	—	161	139
15 to 19 years .....	134	295	290	152	151	150	110	—	118	125
20 to 24 years .....	146	303	329	144	206	100	87	—	110	126
25 to 34 years .....	336	695	353	440	530	376	254	—	346	366
35 to 44 years .....	366	610	335	317	361	362	238	—	329	289
45 to 54 years .....	291	400	247	250	214	231	134	—	192	190
55 to 64 years .....	352	360	237	210	166	201	113	—	119	162
65 to 74 years .....	355	269	203	159	156	136	113	—	82	111
75 to 84 years .....	215	130	131	86	66	58	69	—	52	43
85 years and over .....	105	66	80	31	25	10	27	—	16	11
3 and 4 years .....	57	114	55	70	66	64	30	—	66	57
16 years and over .....	2 270	3 064	2 178	1 754	1 845	1 587	1 120	—	1 340	1 397
18 years and over .....	2 210	2 948	2 112	1 688	1 788	1 517	1 073	—	1 289	1 339
21 years and over .....	2 139	2 775	1 822	1 609	1 681	1 455	1 019	—	1 220	1 274
60 years and over .....	854	651	525	373	326	286	260	—	206	237
62 years and over .....	780	572	483	334	286	254	240	—	179	212
Median .....	43.7	32.7	32.7	32.5	30.0	34.1	33.2	—	31.6	32.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 428</b>	<b>3 733</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>2 183</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>1 427</b>	—	<b>1 824</b>	<b>1 837</b>
Median age .....	39.1	31.6	30.0	31.6	29.1	32.1	31.6	—	32.6	31.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 146</b>	<b>7 704</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>4 508</b>	<b>4 949</b>	<b>4 342</b>	<b>2 919</b>	—	<b>3 661</b>	<b>3 696</b>
In households .....	5 026	7 573	4 282	4 472	4 949	4 235	2 905	—	3 602	3 680
Householder .....	2 099	2 712	1 656	1 680	1 794	1 515	1 065	—	1 224	1 304
Family householder .....	1 491	2 152	1 226	1 281	1 382	1 229	789	—	1 024	1 022
Nonfamily householder .....	608	560	430	399	412	286	276	—	200	282
Living alone .....	527	405	353	321	319	220	212	—	147	209
Spouse .....	1 291	1 808	972	1 055	1 149	1 059	637	—	890	877
Child .....	1 362	2 524	1 346	1 475	1 688	1 350	977	—	1 270	1 266
Other relatives .....	132	227	131	103	120	155	78	—	94	76
Nonrelatives .....	142	302	177	159	198	156	148	—	124	157
Institutionalized persons .....	120	119	132	36	—	107	—	—	59	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	12	486	—	—	—	14	—	—	16
Persons per household .....	2.39	2.79	2.59	2.66	2.76	2.80	2.73	—	2.94	2.82
Persons per family .....	2.87	3.12	3.00	3.06	3.14	3.09	3.14	—	3.20	3.17
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 099</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>343</b>	—	<b>295</b>	<b>311</b>
In households .....	988	705	561	418	423	388	343	—	255	305
Householder .....	656	423	363	276	281	237	234	—	160	193
Nonfamily householder .....	308	135	152	116	136	84	116	—	62	77
Living alone .....	300	132	149	110	131	79	108	—	54	70
Spouse .....	260	199	147	103	103	111	80	—	64	78
Other relatives .....	62	73	46	25	30	33	22	—	24	24
Nonrelatives .....	10	10	5	14	9	7	7	—	7	10
Institutionalized persons .....	111	109	113	34	—	—	—	—	40	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 491</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>789</b>	—	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 022</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	584	1 079	588	668	785	624	430	—	553	590
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 009	1 964	987	1 179	1 370	1 092	781	—	1 004	1 046
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 291</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>637</b>	—	<b>890</b>	<b>877</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	494	886	416	528	633	524	327	—	477	493
Number of own children under 18 years .....	876	1 638	738	976	1 134	932	623	—	878	893
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>151</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>114</b>	—	<b>95</b>	<b>102</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	66	157	131	103	129	68	79	—	57	71
Number of own children under 18 years .....	97	273	223	148	205	113	124	—	98	113
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 978</b>	<b>2 845</b>	<b>1 811</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>1 823</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>1 071</b>	—	<b>1 399</b>	<b>1 354</b>
Never married .....	416	705	642	408	473	447	269	—	330	300
Now married, except separated .....	1 333	1 865	997	1 080	1 179	1 086	654	—	928	890
Separated .....	18	25	16	18	12	22	9	—	8	13
Widowed .....	84	61	53	32	42	31	31	—	31	37
Divorced .....	127	189	103	146	117	126	108	—	102	114
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 300</b>	<b>3 128</b>	<b>2 205</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>1 875</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>1 145</b>	—	<b>1 364</b>	<b>1 423</b>
Never married .....	408	687	706	314	333	265	212	—	234	266
Now married, except separated .....	1 333	1 862	999	1 077	1 176	1 084	660	—	913	895
Separated .....	13	31	25	25	27	16	17	—	13	17
Widowed .....	391	288	248	179	151	111	128	—	95	101
Divorced .....	155	260	227	194	188	148	128	—	109	144

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-- Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt )	
		Total	Lewiston city
AGE			
All persons .....	86 799	86 799	39 027
Under 5 years .....	6 228	6 228	2 683
5 to 9 years .....	6 184	6 184	2 450
10 to 14 years .....	5 798	5 798	2 270
15 to 19 years .....	6 398	6 398	3 018
20 to 24 years .....	6 855	6 855	3 700
25 to 34 years .....	14 657	14 657	6 113
35 to 44 years .....	12 245	12 245	4 895
45 to 54 years .....	8 377	8 377	3 688
55 to 64 years .....	7 603	7 603	3 718
65 to 74 years .....	6 798	6 798	3 495
75 to 84 years .....	4 094	4 094	2 180
85 years and over .....	1 562	1 562	823
3 and 4 years .....	2 487	2 487	1 091
16 years and over .....	67 474	67 474	31 181
18 years and over .....	65 114	65 114	30 223
21 years and over .....	60 731	60 731	27 793
60 years and over .....	16 190	16 190	8 349
62 years and over .....	14 753	14 753	7 647
Median .....	33.0	33.0	33.6
Female .....	45 090	45 090	20 680
Under 5 years .....	2 982	2 982	1 264
5 to 9 years .....	3 037	3 037	1 213
10 to 14 years .....	2 899	2 899	1 138
15 to 19 years .....	3 126	3 126	1 564
20 to 24 years .....	3 544	3 544	1 954
25 to 34 years .....	7 395	7 395	3 071
35 to 44 years .....	6 123	6 123	2 493
45 to 54 years .....	4 247	4 247	1 876
55 to 64 years .....	4 008	4 008	2 009
65 to 74 years .....	3 882	3 882	2 023
75 to 84 years .....	2 654	2 654	1 448
85 years and over .....	1 193	1 193	627
3 and 4 years .....	1 221	1 221	529
16 years and over .....	35 647	35 647	16 837
18 years and over .....	34 492	34 492	16 356
21 years and over .....	32 289	32 289	15 061
60 years and over .....	9 722	9 722	5 115
62 years and over .....	8 956	8 956	4 727
Median .....	34.4	34.4	35.5
Male .....	41 709	41 709	18 347
Median age .....	31.7	31.7	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	86 799	86 799	39 027
In households .....	83 663	83 663	36 822
Householder .....	33 599	33 599	15 619
Family householder .....	23 069	23 069	10 050
Nonfamily householder .....	10 530	10 530	5 569
Living alone .....	8 626	8 626	4 646
Spouse .....	18 209	18 209	7 613
Child .....	25 755	25 755	10 722
Other relatives .....	2 290	2 290	1 080
Nonrelatives .....	3 810	3 810	1 788
Institutionalized persons .....	1 391	1 391	729
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 745	1 745	1 476
Persons per household .....	2.50	2.50	2.36
Persons per family .....	3.01	3.01	2.94
Persons 65 years and over .....	12 454	12 454	6 498
In households .....	11 238	11 238	5 786
Householder .....	7 712	7 712	4 014
Nonfamily householder .....	4 024	4 024	2 146
Living alone .....	3 882	3 882	2 091
Spouse .....	2 599	2 599	1 309
Other relatives .....	741	741	391
Nonrelatives .....	186	186	72
Institutionalized persons .....	1 073	1 073	657
Other persons in group quarters .....	143	143	55
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	23 069	23 069	10 050
With own children under 18 years .....	11 542	11 542	4 721
Number of own children under 18 years .....	20 376	20 376	8 282
Married-couple families .....	18 244	18 244	7 618
With own children under 18 years .....	8 448	8 448	3 184
Number of own children under 18 years .....	15 401	15 401	5 747
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 789	3 789	1 965
With own children under 18 years .....	2 556	2 556	1 306
Number of own children under 18 years .....	4 198	4 198	2 195
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	32 417	32 417	14 559
Never married .....	9 306	9 306	4 553
Now married, except separated .....	18 827	18 827	7 881
Separated .....	409	409	227
Widowed .....	957	957	497
Divorced .....	2 918	2 918	1 401
Females 15 years and over .....	36 172	36 172	17 065
Never married .....	8 063	8 063	4 409
Now married, except separated .....	18 781	18 781	7 903
Separated .....	642	642	361
Widowed .....	4 794	4 794	2 544
Divorced .....	3 892	3 892	1 843

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>443</b>	<b>443</b>
Under 5 years .....	76	76
5 to 9 years .....	57	57
10 to 14 years .....	35	35
15 to 19 years .....	48	48
20 to 24 years .....	46	46
25 to 34 years .....	81	81
35 to 44 years .....	54	54
45 to 54 years .....	27	27
55 to 64 years .....	10	10
65 to 74 years .....	8	8
75 to 84 years .....	—	—
85 years and over .....	1	1
3 and 4 years .....	30	30
16 years and over .....	267	267
18 years and over .....	251	251
21 years and over .....	218	218
60 years and over .....	13	13
62 years and over .....	12	12
Median .....	20.6	20.6
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>192</b>	<b>192</b>
Under 5 years .....	32	32
5 to 9 years .....	34	34
10 to 14 years .....	13	13
15 to 19 years .....	21	21
20 to 24 years .....	23	23
25 to 34 years .....	35	35
35 to 44 years .....	14	14
45 to 54 years .....	13	13
55 to 64 years .....	2	2
65 to 74 years .....	4	4
75 to 84 years .....	—	—
85 years and over .....	1	1
3 and 4 years .....	16	16
16 years and over .....	110	110
18 years and over .....	103	103
21 years and over .....	89	89
60 years and over .....	6	6
62 years and over .....	5	5
Median .....	19.3	19.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>
Median age .....	21.6	21.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>443</b>	<b>443</b>
In households .....	396	396
Householder .....	127	127
Family householder .....	80	80
Nonfamily householder .....	47	47
Living alone .....	33	33
Spouse .....	42	42
Child .....	176	176
Other relatives .....	19	19
Nonrelatives .....	32	32
Institutionalized persons .....	13	13
Other persons in group quarters .....	34	34
Persons per household .....	2.65	2.65
Persons per family .....	3.34	3.34
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
In households .....	6	6
Householder .....	6	6
Nonfamily householder .....	5	5
Living alone .....	5	5
Spouse .....	—	—
Other relatives .....	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	2	2
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	59	59
Number of own children under 18 years .....	164	164
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	34	34
Number of own children under 18 years .....	71	71
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	21	21
Number of own children under 18 years .....	88	88
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>162</b>	<b>162</b>
Never married .....	63	63
Now married except separated .....	63	63
Separated .....	7	7
Widowed .....	—	—
Divorced .....	29	29
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>
Never married .....	51	51
Now married except separated .....	37	37
Separated .....	9	9
Widowed .....	2	2
Divorced .....	14	14

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>514</b>	<b>514</b>
Under 5 years .....	49	49
5 to 9 years .....	49	49
10 to 14 years .....	32	32
15 to 19 years .....	82	82
20 to 24 years .....	54	54
25 to 34 years .....	82	82
35 to 44 years .....	86	86
45 to 54 years .....	42	42
55 to 64 years .....	20	20
65 to 74 years .....	14	14
75 to 84 years .....	1	1
85 years and over .....	3	3
3 and 4 years .....	20	20
16 years and over .....	382	382
18 years and over .....	361	361
21 years and over .....	289	289
60 years and over .....	28	28
62 years and over .....	22	22
Median .....	23.3	23.3
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>279</b>	<b>279</b>
Under 5 years .....	25	25
5 to 9 years .....	26	26
10 to 14 years .....	14	14
15 to 19 years .....	40	40
20 to 24 years .....	28	28
25 to 34 years .....	52	52
35 to 44 years .....	47	47
45 to 54 years .....	22	22
55 to 64 years .....	12	12
65 to 74 years .....	10	10
75 to 84 years .....	-	-
85 years and over .....	3	3
3 and 4 years .....	10	10
16 years and over .....	214	214
18 years and over .....	201	201
21 years and over .....	169	169
60 years and over .....	19	19
62 years and over .....	16	16
Median .....	26.2	26.2
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>235</b>	<b>235</b>
Median age .....	21.8	21.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>514</b>	<b>514</b>
In households .....	442	442
Householder .....	100	100
Family householder .....	72	72
Nonfamily householder .....	28	28
Living alone .....	16	16
Spouse .....	101	101
Child .....	169	169
Other relatives .....	36	36
Nonrelatives .....	36	36
Institutionalized persons .....	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	71	71
Persons per household .....	3.39	3.39
Persons per family .....	3.89	3.89
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
In households .....	17	17
Householder .....	8	8
Nonfamily householder .....	3	3
Living alone .....	3	3
Spouse .....	4	4
Other relatives .....	5	5
Nonrelatives .....	-	-
Institutionalized persons .....	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	-	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	51	51
Number of own children under 18 years .....	140	140
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	42	42
Number of own children under 18 years .....	124	124
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	8	8
Number of own children under 18 years .....	13	13
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>
Never married .....	88	88
Now married, except separated .....	72	72
Separated .....	2	2
Widowed .....	1	1
Divorced .....	7	7
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>
Never married .....	68	68
Now married, except separated .....	113	113
Separated .....	7	7
Widowed .....	14	14
Divorced .....	12	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-- Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>559</b>	<b>559</b>
Under 5 years .....	60	60
5 to 9 years .....	57	57
10 to 14 years .....	54	54
15 to 19 years .....	58	58
20 to 24 years .....	62	62
25 to 34 years .....	117	117
35 to 44 years .....	60	60
45 to 54 years .....	37	37
55 to 64 years .....	27	27
65 to 74 years .....	20	20
75 to 84 years .....	6	6
85 years and over .....	1	1
3 and 4 years .....	25	25
16 years and over .....	381	381
18 years and over .....	364	364
21 years and over .....	318	318
60 years and over .....	38	38
62 years and over .....	36	36
Median .....	23.6	23.6
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
Under 5 years .....	28	28
5 to 9 years .....	32	32
10 to 14 years .....	25	25
15 to 19 years .....	35	35
20 to 24 years .....	22	22
25 to 34 years .....	50	50
35 to 44 years .....	29	29
45 to 54 years .....	18	18
55 to 64 years .....	14	14
65 to 74 years .....	9	9
75 to 84 years .....	2	2
85 years and over .....	1	1
3 and 4 years .....	7	7
16 years and over .....	176	176
18 years and over .....	164	164
21 years and over .....	141	141
60 years and over .....	18	18
62 years and over .....	16	16
Median .....	21.8	21.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>294</b>	<b>294</b>
Median age .....	24.7	24.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>559</b>	<b>559</b>
In households .....	521	521
Householder .....	179	179
Family householder .....	117	117
Nonfamily householder .....	62	62
Living alone .....	49	49
Spouse .....	83	83
Child .....	211	211
Other relatives .....	19	19
Nonrelatives .....	29	29
Institutionalized persons .....	15	15
Other persons in group quarters .....	23	23
Persons per household .....	2.71	2.71
Persons per family .....	3.37	3.37
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
In households .....	27	27
Householder .....	21	21
Nonfamily householder .....	10	10
Living alone .....	10	10
Spouse .....	6	6
Other relatives .....	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	74	74
Number of own children under 18 years .....	178	178
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	52	52
Number of own children under 18 years .....	117	117
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	16	16
Number of own children under 18 years .....	48	48
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>208</b>	<b>208</b>
Never married .....	74	74
Now married except separated .....	100	100
Separated .....	5	5
Widowed .....	5	5
Divorced .....	24	24
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>
Never married .....	54	54
Now married except separated .....	82	82
Separated .....	4	4
Widowed .....	10	10
Divorced .....	30	30

Table 7 General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>86 412</b>	<b>86 412</b>
Under 5 years .....	6 194	6 194
5 to 9 years .....	6 145	6 145
10 to 14 years .....	5 755	5 755
15 to 19 years .....	6 354	6 354
20 to 24 years .....	6 819	6 819
25 to 34 years .....	14 581	14 581
35 to 44 years .....	12 208	12 208
45 to 54 years .....	8 346	8 346
55 to 64 years .....	7 581	7 581
65 to 74 years .....	6 780	6 780
75 to 84 years .....	4 088	4 088
85 years and over .....	1 561	1 561
3 and 4 years .....	2 475	2 475
6 years and over .....	67 209	67 209
18 years and over .....	64 863	64 863
21 years and over .....	60 512	60 512
60 years and over .....	16 156	16 156
62 years and over .....	14 721	14 721
Median .....	33.1	33.1
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>44 912</b>	<b>44 912</b>
Under 5 years .....	2 965	2 965
5 to 9 years .....	3 014	3 014
10 to 14 years .....	2 880	2 880
15 to 19 years .....	3 102	3 102
20 to 24 years .....	3 535	3 535
25 to 34 years .....	7 365	7 365
35 to 44 years .....	6 105	6 105
45 to 54 years .....	4 231	4 231
55 to 64 years .....	3 997	3 997
65 to 74 years .....	3 874	3 874
75 to 84 years .....	2 652	2 652
85 years and over .....	1 192	1 192
3 and 4 years .....	1 215	1 215
6 years and over .....	35 531	35 531
18 years and over .....	34 385	34 385
21 years and over .....	32 195	32 195
60 years and over .....	9 707	9 707
62 years and over .....	8 943	8 943
Median .....	34.4	34.4
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>41 500</b>	<b>41 500</b>
Median age .....	31.8	31.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>86 412</b>	<b>86 412</b>
in households .....	83 298	83 298
Householder .....	33 478	33 478
Family householder .....	22 994	22 994
Nonfamily householder .....	10 484	10 484
Living alone .....	8 591	8 591
Spouse .....	18 155	18 155
Child .....	25 603	25 603
Other relatives .....	2 274	2 274
Nonrelatives .....	3 788	3 788
Institutionalized persons .....	1 382	1 382
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 732	1 732
Persons per household .....	2.50	2.50
Persons per family .....	3.01	3.01
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>12 429</b>	<b>12 429</b>
in households .....	11 213	11 213
Householder .....	7 693	7 693
Nonfamily householder .....	4 015	4 015
Living alone .....	3 873	3 873
Spouse .....	2 593	2 593
Other relatives .....	741	741
Nonrelatives .....	186	186
Institutionalized persons .....	1 073	1 073
Other persons in group quarters .....	143	143
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>22 994</b>	<b>22 994</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	11 501	11 501
Number of own children under 18 years .....	20 253	20 253
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>18 188</b>	<b>18 188</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	8 420	8 420
Number of own children under 18 years .....	15 325	15 325
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>3 778</b>	<b>3 778</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	2 547	2 547
Number of own children under 18 years .....	4 162	4 162
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>32 265</b>	<b>32 265</b>
Never married .....	9 248	9 248
Now married, except separated .....	18 763	18 763
Separated .....	405	405
Widowed .....	952	952
Divorced .....	2 897	2 897
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>36 053</b>	<b>36 053</b>
Never married .....	8 028	8 028
Now married, except separated .....	8 727	8 727
Separated .....	639	639
Widowed .....	4 785	4 785
Divorced .....	3 874	3 874

Table 8 Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)				Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Androscoggin County)	Auburn city, Androscoggin County				
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city	Tract 202		Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105
<b>RACE</b>											
All persons	88 141	88 141	24 309	39 757	1 537	1 980	4 723	2 942	2 193	2 333	2 333
White	86 799	86 799	23 934	39 027	1 503	1 938	4 607	2 890	2 170	2 298	2 298
Black	443	443	116	267	9	21	28	23	4	15	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	197	197	51	91	1	2	14	4	3	11	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	514	514	164	274	15	7	68	19	9	1	1
Chinese	498	498	159	263	15	6	68	19	9	1	1
Filipino	128	128	39	59	3	1	37	8	1	—	—
Japanese	93	93	12	48	1	—	—	5	1	—	—
Asian Indian	40	40	13	20	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Asian Korean	59	59	16	39	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vietnamese	49	49	11	21	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	74	74	32	37	5	5	9	3	7	—	—
Hmong	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	21	21	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	11	11	3	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	21	21	2	13	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	16	16	5	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	6	6	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	9	9	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	188	188	44	97	9	12	6	6	7	8	8
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>											
All persons	88 141	88 141	24 309	39 757	1 537	1 980	4 723	2 942	2 193	2 333	2 333
Hispanic origin (of any race)	559	559	132	284	23	34	18	13	15	13	13
Mexican	205	205	40	107	17	14	5	1	6	2	2
Puerto Rican	99	99	18	58	3	8	2	4	—	3	3
Cuban	21	21	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	234	234	67	107	3	12	11	8	4	5	5
Nat of Hispanic origin	87 582	87 582	24 177	39 473	1 514	1 946	4 705	2 929	2 178	2 320	2 320
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>											
All persons	88 141	88 141	24 309	39 757	1 537	1 980	4 723	2 942	2 193	2 333	2 333
White	86 799	86 799	23 934	39 027	1 503	1 938	4 607	2 890	2 170	2 298	2 298
Hispanic origin	387	387	95	196	16	21	16	10	9	6	6
Nat of Hispanic origin	86 412	86 412	23 839	38 831	1 487	1 917	4 591	2 880	2 161	2 292	2 292
Black	443	443	116	267	9	21	28	23	4	15	15
Hispanic origin	21	21	4	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	422	422	112	258	9	17	28	23	4	15	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	197	197	51	92	1	2	14	4	3	11	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	193	193	50	91	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	514	514	164	274	15	7	68	19	9	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	15	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	499	499	163	261	15	7	68	18	9	1	1
Other race	188	188	44	97	7	12	6	6	7	8	8
Hispanic origin	132	132	31	65	2	9	2	2	6	7	7
Nat of Hispanic origin	56	56	13	32	2	3	4	4	1	1	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city Androscoggin County—Con				Lewiston city Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
<b>RACE</b>										
All persons	2 978	2 882	4 278	—	1 648	1 537	7 435	4 365	4 116	2 906
White	2 965	2 843	4 223	—	1 605	1 503	7 255	4 201	4 089	2 891
Black	4	11	10	—	25	9	68	81	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	6	8	—	6	1	23	30	4	1
American Indian	3	6	8	—	6	1	22	30	4	1
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	20	34	—	5	15	71	29	16	8
Asian	6	20	30	—	5	15	69	28	16	8
Chinese	—	6	14	—	—	3	9	—	—	—
Filipino	3	—	2	—	4	1	10	2	5	6
Japanese	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Asian Indian	2	3	2	—	—	3	17	1	2	3
Korean	—	2	2	—	—	—	12	2	3	1
Vietnamese	—	6	2	—	1	5	5	6	4	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	2	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	2	3	—	7	9	18	24	3	2
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>										
All persons	2 978	2 882	4 278	—	1 648	1 537	7 435	4 365	4 116	2 906
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	22	13	—	18	23	55	52	21	10
Mexican	1	6	5	—	5	17	18	18	5	2
Puerto Rican	—	1	—	—	6	3	8	12	3	5
Cuban	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Hispanic	3	13	7	—	7	3	29	20	8	3
Not of Hispanic origin	2 974	2 860	4 265	—	1 630	1 514	7 380	4 313	4 095	2 896
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>										
All persons	2 978	2 882	4 278	—	1 648	1 537	7 435	4 365	4 116	2 906
White	2 965	2 843	4 223	—	1 605	1 503	7 255	4 201	4 089	2 891
Hispanic origin	4	20	9	—	11	16	37	41	17	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 961	2 823	4 214	—	1 594	1 487	7 218	4 160	4 072	2 883
Black	4	11	10	—	25	9	68	81	4	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	11	10	—	25	9	64	78	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	6	8	—	6	1	23	30	4	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	6	7	—	5	1	23	30	4	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	20	34	—	5	15	71	29	16	8
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	20	34	—	4	15	71	29	15	8
Other race	—	2	3	—	7	9	18	24	3	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	2	3	—	2	2	14	8	3	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city, Androscoggin County—Con.			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
<b>RACE</b>										
All persons	5 146	7 704	4 900	4 508	4 949	4 342	2 919	—	3 661	3 696
White	5 085	7 611	4 787	4 456	4 848	4 306	2 908	—	3 638	3 682
Black	17	33	26	15	23	13	—	—	9	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	7	14	12	23	8	4	—	2	5
American Indian	6	7	14	12	22	8	4	—	2	5
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	40	62	13	35	14	2	—	7	5
Asian	27	34	61	13	35	14	2	—	7	5
Chinese	—	16	25	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Filipino	17	4	5	2	25	5	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	1	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Asian Indian	1	1	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Korean	2	1	3	6	5	2	—	—	2	—
Vietnamese	6	6	4	3	5	1	—	—	3	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	1	—
Pacific Islander	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	10	13	11	12	20	1	5	—	5	4
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>										
All persons	5 146	7 704	4 900	4 508	4 949	4 342	2 919	—	3 661	3 696
Hispanic origin (of any race)	26	50	29	37	54	10	11	—	22	9
Mexican	13	18	11	23	25	—	1	—	8	1
Puerto Rican	5	8	8	4	9	5	2	—	2	1
Cuban	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Hispanic	6	23	8	10	19	5	8	—	11	7
Not of Hispanic origin	5 120	7 654	4 871	4 471	4 895	4 332	2 908	—	3 639	3 687
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>										
All persons	5 146	7 704	4 900	4 508	4 949	4 342	2 919	—	3 661	3 696
White	5 085	7 611	4 787	4 456	4 848	4 306	2 908	—	3 638	3 682
Hispanic origin	16	28	22	29	30	9	6	—	16	6
Not of Hispanic origin	5 069	7 583	4 765	4 427	4 818	4 297	2 902	—	3 622	3 676
Black	17	33	26	15	23	13	—	—	9	—
Hispanic origin	—	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	17	32	25	15	16	13	—	—	8	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	7	14	12	23	8	4	—	2	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	7	14	12	21	8	4	—	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	40	62	13	35	14	2	—	7	5
Hispanic origin	2	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	26	32	61	13	35	13	2	—	7	5
Other race	10	13	11	12	20	1	5	—	5	4
Hispanic origin	8	13	5	8	15	—	3	—	5	3
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	6	4	5	1	—	—	—	1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn MSA	Androscoggin County (pt 1)			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Androscoggin County		Auburn city Androscoggin County				
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city	Tract 202	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	
All housing units.....	36 993	36 993	10 406	17 118	780	1 137	2 135	1 223	868	1 033	
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units.....	33 952	33 952	9 547	15 823	706	974	1 934	1 149	832	984	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19 873	19 873	5 439	7 441	213	102	998	440	560	336	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	58.5	58.5	57.0	47.0	30.2	10.5	51.6	38.3	67.3	34.1	
White.....	19 771	19 771	5 405	7 403	210	100	991	436	556	335	
Black.....	21	21	6	10	2	1	-	3	1	-	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	22	22	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	44	44	19	18	-	1	6	1	1	-	
Other race.....	15	15	3	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	73	73	18	27	1	1	3	-	2	-	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	19 715	19 715	5 390	7 382	210	99	989	436	555	335	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	14 079	14 079	4 108	8 382	493	872	936	709	272	648	
White.....	13 828	13 828	4 045	8 216	486	862	913	700	269	639	
Black.....	106	106	18	78	2	3	7	4	-	2	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	51	51	14	32	-	1	3	2	1	3	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	56	56	19	35	2	3	12	2	1	-	
Other race.....	38	38	12	21	3	3	1	1	1	4	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	106	106	27	65	7	9	6	4	-	4	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	13 763	13 763	4 029	8 175	482	856	908	697	269	638	
VACANCY STATUS											
Vacant housing units.....	3 041	3 041	859	1 295	74	163	201	74	36	49	
For sale only.....	247	247	69	104	2	2	13	6	7	3	
For rent.....	1 492	1 492	433	956	55	99	146	50	16	40	
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	155	155	50	66	5	22	6	3	1	1	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	760	760	177	27	-	1	20	1	2	-	
For migrant workers.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other vacant.....	386	386	130	142	12	39	16	14	10	5	
Boarded up.....	34	34	8	20	-	-	5	-	-	-	
ROOMS											
1 room.....	398	398	178	198	14	46	106	6	3	9	
2 rooms.....	1 525	1 525	522	845	47	177	110	68	41	84	
3 rooms.....	4 131	4 131	1 240	2 215	155	379	220	188	108	138	
4 rooms.....	8 663	8 663	2 049	4 341	194	255	548	273	118	225	
5 rooms.....	9 238	9 238	2 247	4 429	173	131	409	260	159	286	
6 rooms.....	6 027	6 027	1 679	2 622	91	91	296	122	184	148	
7 rooms.....	3 275	3 275	1 093	1 213	54	23	181	113	120	60	
8 or more rooms.....	3 736	3 736	1 398	1 255	52	35	265	193	135	83	
Median all housing units.....	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.4	4.7	4.8	5.5	4.7	
Median owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	
Median owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.4	4.9	4.9	5.6	4.7	
Median owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	7.1	6.2	5.9	
Median renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.4	4.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1 detached.....	16 945	16 945	5 015	6 145	143	49	923	300	543	200	
1 attached.....	429	429	210	130	10	8	69	6	6	3	
2.....	4 095	4 095	1 359	2 151	199	176	168	308	108	251	
3 or 4.....	4 446	4 446	1 290	2 735	217	273	143	378	51	266	
5 to 9.....	4 555	4 555	845	3 467	145	276	154	180	13	146	
10 to 19.....	1 679	1 679	483	1 085	61	125	214	44	30	50	
20 to 49.....	854	854	454	372	-	49	278	-	6	2	
50 or more.....	729	729	422	307	-	151	83	-	88	100	
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 834	2 834	186	635	2	-	61	-	1	1	
Other.....	427	427	142	91	3	30	42	7	22	14	
Occupied housing units.....	33 952	33 952	9 547	15 823	706	974	1 934	1 149	832	984	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person.....	8 706	8 706	2 576	4 702	264	536	593	308	218	308	
2 persons.....	11 235	11 235	3 141	5 314	226	225	654	385	290	308	
3 persons.....	6 051	6 051	1 634	2 622	106	98	314	191	134	173	
4 persons.....	5 311	5 311	1 449	2 121	73	62	239	155	126	124	
5 persons.....	1 916	1 916	538	758	24	35	95	74	48	53	
6 or more persons.....	733	733	209	306	13	18	39	36	16	18	
Median occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.24	2.20	2.10	1.89	1.50-	2.07	2.19	2.18	2.10	
Median owner-occupied housing units.....	2.47	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.24	2.28	2.26	2.35	2.52	2.38	
Median renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	1.84	1.81	1.79	1.74	1.50-	1.80	2.07	1.50-	1.91	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less.....	33 446	33 446	9 427	15 600	692	961	1 895	1 124	830	975	
1.01 to 1.50.....	415	415	100	174	12	11	30	21	-	9	
1.51 or more.....	91	91	20	49	2	2	9	4	2	-	
Mean.....	.48	.48	.46	.48	.46	.50	.46	.47	.44	.49	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	13 348	13 348	4 071	5 264	116	37	720	267	476	168	
Less than \$20 000.....	101	101	31	35	3	1	10	1	1	2	
\$20 000 to \$39 999.....	430	430	149	132	13	6	36	8	10	6	
\$40 000 to \$59 999.....	1 341	1 341	476	510	34	7	81	25	63	29	
\$60 000 to \$79 999.....	3 309	3 309	1 011	1 304	39	12	199	66	133	50	
\$80 000 to \$99 999.....	4 227	4 227	1 103	1 743	21	3	172	76	141	55	
\$100 000 to \$149 999.....	2 812	2 812	843	1 138	4	6	117	62	80	21	
\$150 000 to \$199 999.....	761	761	284	284	2	1	57	14	38	5	
\$200 000 to \$249 999.....	239	239	118	76	-	-	26	13	8	-	
\$250 000 to \$299 999.....	80	80	37	27	-	-	14	1	2	-	
\$300 000 or more.....	48	48	19	15	-	1	8	-	-	-	
Median (dollars).....	86 100	86 100	85 600	86 500	63 600	66 900	83 300	87 000	83 300	79 300	
Mean (dollars).....	94 400	94 400	97 300	94 000	65 700	78 300	99 000	100 100	93 900	81 200	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	13 937	13 937	4 057	8 358	492	872	915	708	269	648	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	334	334	351	327	329	266	427	349	471	343	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	338	338	374	319	329	265	418	345	733	337	
With meals included in rent.....	281	281	150	129	1	1	40	2	107	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	822	822	1 192	399	313	113	1 141	219	1 239	-	
No meals included in rent.....	13 333	13 333	3 799	8 109	483	863	849	691	147	644	
No cash rent.....	323	323	108	120	8	8	26	15	15	4	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city, Androscoggin County—Con					Lewiston city, Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)		Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
All housing units.....	1 073	1 144	1 793	—		1 047	780	3 440	2 146	1 841	1 107
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units.....	1 042	1 053	1 579	—		857	706	3 138	1 794	1 781	1 080
Owner-occupied housing units.....	856	825	1 322	—		44	213	568	282	1 071	864
Percent of occupied housing units.....	82.1	78.3	83.7	—		5.1	30.2	18.1	15.7	60.1	80.0
White.....	856	820	1 311	—		42	210	567	281	1 069	861
Black.....	—	—	1	—		1	2	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	3	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	7	—		1	—	1	1	2	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	6	4	—		—	1	1	3	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	854	815	1 307	—		42	210	566	278	1 067	859
Renter-occupied housing units.....	186	228	257	—		813	493	2 570	1 512	710	216
White.....	186	222	254	—		800	486	2 522	1 460	703	214
Black.....	—	2	—	—		7	2	21	26	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	2	—		3	—	11	13	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—		2	2	9	9	3	1
Other race.....	—	1	1	—		1	3	7	4	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	2	—		9	7	17	12	5	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	186	221	254	—		794	482	2 512	1 451	700	214
VACANCY STATUS											
Vacant housing units.....	31	91	214	—		190	74	302	352	60	27
For sale only.....	5	5	28	—		—	2	11	9	4	3
For rent.....	7	56	19	—		175	55	220	319	30	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	—	12	—		4	5	29	2	1	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	2	143	—		—	—	8	1	5	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	6	28	12	—		11	12	34	21	20	5
Boarded up.....	2	—	1	—		—	—	13	4	1	1
ROOMS											
1 room.....	3	1	4	—		24	14	133	12	2	3
2 rooms.....	12	13	17	—		139	47	369	84	33	22
3 rooms.....	46	80	81	—		366	155	729	326	166	70
4 rooms.....	164	262	204	—		266	194	855	681	477	175
5 rooms.....	312	301	389	—		193	173	691	628	509	375
6 rooms.....	230	225	383	—		40	91	381	317	360	213
7 rooms.....	151	127	318	—		7	54	142	62	155	124
8 or more rooms.....	155	135	397	—		12	52	140	36	139	125
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.2	6.0	—		3.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.3
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	5.5	6.2	—		3.7	4.6	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.3	6.2	—		3.5	4.5	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.6	6.4	—		5.1	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.3	4.8	—		3.4	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached.....	822	798	1 380	—		13	143	303	185	901	792
1, attached.....	15	10	93	—		3	10	20	7	15	8
2.....	123	79	146	—		42	199	514	211	415	140
3 or 4.....	44	14	121	—		185	217	966	711	209	49
5 to 9.....	40	19	17	—		314	145	1 112	699	198	13
10 to 19.....	12	7	1	—		241	61	234	268	26	10
20 to 49.....	—	119	—	—		152	—	48	59	43	23
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—		87	—	220	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	12	88	23	—		2	2	2	—	21	65
Other.....	5	10	12	—		8	3	21	6	13	7
Occupied housing units.....	1 042	1 053	1 579	—		857	706	3 138	1 794	1 781	1 080
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person.....	170	158	285	—		465	264	1 470	552	479	187
2 persons.....	350	386	543	—		214	226	938	552	695	402
3 persons.....	215	225	284	—		89	106	370	291	306	200
4 persons.....	204	218	321	—		55	73	236	255	206	190
5 persons.....	73	48	112	—		21	24	79	95	68	70
6 or more persons.....	30	18	34	—		13	13	45	49	27	31
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.45	2.43	—		1.50—	1.89	1.61	2.13	2.09	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.61	2.50	2.46	—		2.06	2.24	2.07	2.07	2.25	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.29	2.25	—		1.50—	1.74	1.50—	2.14	1.79	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less.....	1 027	1 043	1 572	—		845	692	3 086	1 741	1 770	1 067
1.01 to 1.50.....	12	10	7	—		10	12	30	41	11	10
1.51 or more.....	3	—	—	—		2	2	22	12	—	3
Mean.....	.48	.48	.43	—		.50	.46	.45	.53	.45	.49
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	623	648	1 132	—		10	116	240	148	791	652
Less than \$20,000.....	6	5	5	—		1	3	—	12	11	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	29	32	22	—		—	13	11	29	26	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	83	95	93	—		4	34	45	24	84	58
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	163	175	213	—		3	39	72	26	237	133
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	198	169	289	—		—	21	65	28	263	243
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	124	127	306	—		2	4	38	19	131	145
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	17	30	122	—		—	2	5	9	29	41
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	7	61	—		—	—	3	1	7	14
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	5	15	—		—	—	1	—	3	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	3	6	—		—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars).....	82 300	81 600	96 100	—		57 500	63 600	77 600	67 500	82 400	90 100
Mean (dollars).....	84 800	90 000	110 900	—		65 000	65 700	82 500	72 300	86 400	99 300
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	174	220	251	—		813	492	2 569	1 511	708	213
Median contract rent (dollars).....	365	379	404	—		217	329	332	304	338	383
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	358	395	404	—		215	329	324	280	327	386
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—		3	1	111	2	4	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—		200	313	382	263	578	—
No meals included in rent.....	163	208	234	—		797	483	2 442	1 495	692	201
No cash rent.....	11	12	17	—		13	8	16	14	12	12

Table 9 Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city Androscoggin County—Con			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 189	2 840	1 728	1 759	1 857	1 895	1 118	-	1 446	1 394
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 099	2 712	1 656	1 680	1 794	1 515	1 065	-	1 224	1 304
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 434	2 053	912	1 342	1 292	1 349	773	-	1 102	1 135
Percent of occupied housing units.....	68.3	75.7	55.1	79.9	72.0	89.0	72.6	-	90.0	87.0
White.....	1 420	2 047	906	1 335	1 283	1 347	771	-	1 097	1 130
Black.....	4	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	-	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	1
Other race.....	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	6	2	7	10	3	1	-	5	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 414	2 042	904	1 329	1 276	1 344	770	-	1 095	1 129
Renter-occupied housing units.....	665	659	744	338	502	166	292	-	122	169
Renter-occupied housing units.....	661	646	724	332	492	162	290	-	122	169
White.....	3	7	11	3	6	1	-	-	-	-
Black.....	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	-	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other race.....	1	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	7	4	3	5	1	2	-	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	658	643	721	331	489	162	289	-	120	168
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	90	128	72	79	63	380	53	-	222	90
For sale only.....	20	35	20	13	18	15	11	-	13	4
For rent.....	64	57	28	23	26	11	16	-	17	10
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	7	7	10	2	11	3	-	9	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	-	8	3	9	2	313	4	-	169	59
For migrant workers.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	4	21	14	23	15	30	19	-	14	13
Boarded up.....	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	4	2	4	6	2	7	3	-	2	2
2 rooms.....	101	25	25	26	18	48	25	-	22	19
3 rooms.....	176	130	97	110	118	155	126	-	74	93
4 rooms.....	442	799	452	538	400	467	240	-	296	332
5 rooms.....	562	803	495	478	455	513	277	-	385	454
6 rooms.....	406	551	263	267	374	330	195	-	314	246
7 rooms.....	234	285	150	160	240	175	108	-	165	121
8 or more rooms.....	264	245	242	174	250	200	144	-	188	127
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	-	5.4	5.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.4	-	5.6	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	-	5.5	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.5	-	5.7	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.9	-	4.2	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1 detached.....	1 378	1 680	750	850	1 165	1 376	611	-	989	794
1 attached.....	13	20	34	17	23	13	4	-	15	17
2.....	258	181	191	145	188	34	116	-	40	62
3 or 4.....	175	105	118	117	166	16	89	-	4	29
5 to 9.....	276	425	285	62	80	6	53	-	17	25
10 to 19.....	81	19	145	3	37	13	22	-	21	15
20 to 49.....	-	-	47	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
50 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	394	148	553	183	421	183	-	228	445
Other.....	7	16	10	12	15	16	12	-	132	7
Occupied housing units.....	2 099	2 712	1 656	1 680	1 794	1 515	1 065	-	1 224	1 304
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	527	405	353	321	319	220	212	-	147	209
2 persons.....	797	933	557	574	559	523	339	-	394	391
3 persons.....	361	563	336	321	388	331	195	-	262	298
4 persons.....	293	535	278	325	354	303	209	-	280	270
5 persons.....	87	207	107	105	128	94	87	-	97	109
6 or more persons.....	34	69	25	34	46	44	23	-	44	27
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.16	2.53	2.35	2.40	2.55	2.54	2.45	-	2.77	2.67
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.67	2.41	2.47	2.69	2.61	2.64	-	2.81	2.79
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.55	2.27	2.27	2.11	2.28	2.16	2.05	-	2.41	2.10
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	2 083	2 679	1 637	1 650	1 771	1 476	1 041	-	1 199	1 282
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	29	16	27	21	30	19	-	24	20
1.51 or more.....	1	4	3	3	2	9	5	-	1	2
Mean.....	44	52	47	50	49	51	50	-	51	53
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 220	1 463	624	662	945	719	471	-	669	547
Less than \$20,000.....	13	6	-	4	1	14	2	-	5	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	106	119	36	51	64	58	71	-	55	56
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	296	375	123	183	217	141	163	-	145	145
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	397	532	194	256	442	189	136	-	187	171
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	289	330	180	114	177	166	57	-	191	126
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	83	58	57	29	24	63	10	-	44	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	20	17	14	3	4	25	1	-	10	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	11	2	7	1	-	13	-	-	2	-
\$250,000 or more.....	4	3	4	-	-	13	-	-	1	-
Median, dollars.....	88 700	86 600	94 900	84 700	87 400	90 500	76 600	-	90 900	85 100
Mean, dollars.....	99 000	92 800	106 300	88 400	89 800	105 600	78 500	-	96 600	88 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	661	654	737	329	494	142	285	-	111	161
Median contract rent, dollars.....	356	424	342	333	375	348	322	-	406	322
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	352	408	358	326	379	361	301	-	389	316
With meals included in rent.....	7	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	582	250	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent.....	638	638	723	319	475	117	268	-	99	147
No cash rent.....	16	15	14	10	17	25	17	-	12	14

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA		Androscoggin County (pt.)	
	Total	Lewiston city	Total	Lewiston city
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>33 599</b>	<b>15 619</b>		
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units	19 771	7 403		
Percent of occupied housing units	58.8	47.4		
Renter-occupied housing units	13 828	8 216		
Percent of occupied housing units	41.2	52.6		
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room	312	161		
2 rooms	1 282	732		
3 rooms	3 394	1 850		
4 rooms	7 609	3 836		
5 rooms	8 563	4 136		
6 rooms	5 701	2 510		
7 rooms	3 141	1 177		
8 or more rooms	3 597	1 217		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	4.8		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1 detached	15 925	5 984		
1 attached	401	123		
2	3 779	1 991		
3 or 4	3 883	2 358		
5 to 9	3 891	2 948		
10 to 19	1 407	903		
20 to 49	636	327		
50 or more	712	296		
Mobile home or trailer	2 692	607		
Other	273	82		
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person	8 626	4 646		
2 persons	11 151	5 263		
3 persons	5 981	2 578		
4 persons	5 244	2 095		
5 persons	1 878	741		
6 or more persons	719	296		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.23	2.10		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.38		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.83	1.78		
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less	33 115	15 409		
1.01 to 1.50	395	161		
1.51 or more	89	49		
Mean	48	48		
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 266	5 235		
Less than \$20,000	101	35		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	427	132		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1 330	504		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 292	1 296		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 205	1 734		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 795	1 133		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	753	283		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	236	76		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	79	27		
\$300,000 or more	48	15		
Median (dollars)	86 100	86 600		
Mean (dollars)	94 400	94 000		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 689	8 193		
Median contract rent (dollars)	334	327		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	338	319		
With meals included in rent	280	129		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	823	399		
No meals included in rent	13 093	7 947		
No cash rent	316	117		

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (PI)
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units	21	21
Percent of occupied housing units	16.5	16.5
Renter-occupied housing units	106	106
Percent of occupied housing units	83.5	83.5
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room	3	3
2 rooms	5	5
3 rooms	20	20
4 rooms	42	42
5 rooms	29	29
6 rooms	11	11
7 rooms	8	8
8 or more rooms	9	9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1 detached	24	24
1 attached	1	1
2	7	7
3 or 4	27	27
5 to 9	41	41
10 to 19	17	17
20 to 49	9	9
50 or more	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	-	-
Other	1	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person	33	33
2 persons	37	37
3 persons	24	24
4 persons	17	17
5 persons	10	10
6 or more persons	6	6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	2.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.19	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less	120	120
1.01 to 1.50	6	6
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	67	67
<b>VALUE</b>		
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
Less than \$20,000	-	-
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1	1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	5	5
\$40,000 to \$49,999	4	4
\$50,000 to \$59,999	4	4
\$60,000 to \$69,999	3	3
\$70,000 to \$79,999	2	2
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1	1
\$90,000 to \$99,999	-	-
\$100,000 or more	85,000	85,000
Median (dollars)	103,500	103,500
Mean (dollars)	-	-
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>
Less than \$20,000	342	342
\$20,000 to \$29,999	338	338
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1	1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	463	463
\$50,000 to \$59,999	102	102
\$60,000 to \$69,999	2	2
\$70,000 to \$79,999	-	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999	-	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999	-	-
\$100,000 or more	85,000	85,000
Median (dollars)	103,500	103,500
Mean (dollars)	-	-
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>
Less than \$20,000	342	342
\$20,000 to \$29,999	338	338
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1	1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	463	463
\$50,000 to \$59,999	102	102
\$60,000 to \$69,999	2	2
\$70,000 to \$79,999	-	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999	-	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999	-	-
\$100,000 or more	85,000	85,000
Median (dollars)	103,500	103,500
Mean (dollars)	-	-

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**  
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston Auburn MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	100	100
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units	44	44
Percent of occupied housing units	44.0	44.0
Renter-occupied housing units	56	56
Percent of occupied housing units	56.0	56.0
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room	8	8
2 rooms	10	10
3 rooms	30	30
4 rooms	25	25
5 rooms	11	11
6 rooms	6	6
7 rooms	10	10
8 or more rooms	4	4
Median owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6
Median owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1 detached	41	41
1 attached	2	2
2	6	6
3 or 4	11	11
5 to 9	14	14
10 to 19	11	11
20 to 49	8	8
50 or more	4	4
Mobile home or trailer	4	4
Other	3	3
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person	16	16
2 persons	14	14
3 persons	22	22
4 persons	24	24
5 persons	17	17
6 or more persons	7	7
Median owner-occupied housing units	3.41	3.41
Median owner-occupied housing units	4.03	4.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.88	2.88
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less	86	86
1.01 to 1.50	13	13
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	90	90
<b>VALUE</b>		
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	35	35
Less than \$20,000	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2
\$300,000 or more	1	1
Median (dollars)	94,200	94,200
Mean (dollars)	107,800	107,800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	56	56
Median contract rent (dollars)	338	338
Mean contract rent (dollars)	359	359
With meals included in rent	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	52	52
Mean contract rent (dollars)	4	4
No meals included in rent	-	-
No cash rent	-	-

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt 1)
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	179	179
<b>TENURE</b> .....		
Owner-occupied housing units .....	73	73
Percent of occupied housing units .....	40.8	40.8
Renter-occupied housing units .....	106	106
Percent of occupied housing units .....	59.2	59.2
<b>ROOMS</b> .....		
1 room .....	4	4
2 rooms .....	7	7
3 rooms .....	25	25
4 rooms .....	46	46
5 rooms .....	48	48
6 rooms .....	23	23
7 rooms .....	16	16
8 or more rooms .....	10	10
Median, occupied housing units .....	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....		
1, detached .....	71	71
1, attached .....	2	2
2 .....	16	16
3 or 4 .....	29	29
5 to 9 .....	38	38
10 to 19 .....	9	9
20 to 49 .....	3	3
50 or more .....	3	3
Mobile home or trailer .....	8	8
Other .....	-	-
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....		
1 person .....	49	49
2 persons .....	39	39
3 persons .....	34	34
4 persons .....	37	37
5 persons .....	14	14
6 or more persons .....	6	6
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.54	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	3.03	3.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.12	2.12
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....		
1.00 or less .....	174	174
1.01 to 1.50 .....	5	5
1.51 or more .....	-	-
Mean .....	61	61
<b>VALUE</b> .....		
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	54	54
Less than \$20,000 .....	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	5	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	7	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	15	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	11	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	14	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	-	-
\$300,000 or more .....	-	-
Median (dollars) .....	80,000	80,000
Mean (dollars) .....	86,900	86,900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....		
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	103	103
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	328	328
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	329	329
With meals included in rent .....	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	137	137
No meals included in rent .....	101	101
No cash rent .....	1	1

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA  
Androscoggin County (pt.)

Occupied housing units 33 478 33 478

TENURE

Owner-occupied housing units 19 715  
Percent of occupied housing units 58.9  
Renter-occupied housing units 13 763  
Percent of occupied housing units 41.1

ROOMS

1 room 311  
2 rooms 1 277  
3 rooms 3 384  
4 rooms 7 579  
5 rooms 8 525  
6 rooms 5 684  
7 rooms 3 128  
8 or more rooms 3 590  
Median, owner-occupied housing units 5.0  
Median, owner-occupied housing units 5.7  
Median, renter-occupied housing units 4.0

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1 detached 15 872  
1 attached 400  
2 3 770  
3 or 4 3 865  
5 to 9 3 868  
10 to 19 1 402  
20 to 49 633  
50 or more 710  
Mobile home or trailer 2 685  
Other 273

PERSONS IN UNIT

1 person 8 591  
2 persons 11 121  
3 persons 5 967  
4 persons 5 217  
5 persons 1 867  
6 or more persons 715  
Median, occupied housing units 2.23  
Median, owner-occupied housing units 2.47  
Median, renter-occupied housing units 1.83

PERSONS PER ROOM

1.00 or less 32 996  
1.01 to 1.50 393  
1.51 or more 89  
Mean 48

VALUE

Specified owner-occupied housing units

Less than \$70,000 13 227  
\$70,000 to \$39,999 101  
\$40,000 to \$59,999 422  
\$60,000 to \$79,999 1 326  
\$80,000 to \$99,999 3 281  
\$100,000 to \$149,999 4 197  
\$150,000 to \$199,999 2 786  
\$200,000 to \$249,999 2 752  
\$250,000 to \$299,999 235  
\$300,000 or more 79  
Median (dollars) 48  
Mean (dollars) 86 200  
94 400

CONTRACT RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units

Median contract rent (dollars) 13 627  
Mean contract rent (dollars) 334  
With meals included in rent 338  
Mean contract rent (dollars) 279  
No meals included in rent 826  
No cash rent 13 033  
315

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA		Androscoggin County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Androscoggin County		Auburn city, Androscoggin County				
	Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city	Tract 202	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105		
ANCESTRY											
All persons	88 074	24 309	39 757	1 572	1 939	4 764	2 942	2 223	2 303		
Ancestry specified	82 572	22 615	37 806	1 491	1 782	4 453	2 749	2 094	2 136		
Single ancestry	58 250	15 147	28 844	1 173	1 234	2 844	1 698	1 462	1 628		
Multiple ancestry	24 322	7 468	8 962	318	548	1 609	1 051	632	508		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	5 502	1 694	1 951	81	157	311	193	129	167		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	176 148	48 618	79 514	3 144	3 878	9 528	5 884	4 446	4 606		
Arab	162	57	78	19	19	7	—	—	—		
Austrian	123	74	31	15	18	—	32	—	17		
Belgian	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Canadian	1 442	327	814	20	6	58	13	12	32		
Czech	78	27	38	8	—	—	—	—	—		
Danish	228	83	115	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dutch	618	130	290	13	—	25	28	13	—		
English	17 875	6 448	5 003	197	409	1 493	985	695	221		
French	417	184	151	41	559	176	17	17	—		
French (except Basque)	21 629	5 508	10 460	396	—	873	834	430	736		
French Canadian	22 193	4 585	13 624	366	339	605	434	489	638		
German	6 323	1 816	2 315	93	116	508	127	161	96		
Greek	417	125	207	—	4	15	26	25	—		
Hungarian	203	144	45	—	—	34	—	7	—		
Irish	11 963	3 513	4 580	183	254	708	556	247	16		
Italian	2 926	836	1 385	101	113	143	66	58	350		
Lithuanian	508	125	319	19	22	19	7	47	121		
Norwegian	271	62	73	—	8	18	9	—	—		
Polish	1 597	441	660	32	4	117	33	44	45		
Portuguese	108	35	50	8	—	7	6	—	15		
Romanian	33	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Russian	467	167	237	16	12	41	25	13	9		
Scotch-Irish	1 577	591	498	26	49	152	60	36	41		
Scottish	2 996	957	958	36	69	317	98	79	31		
Slovak	585	53	183	14	—	10	—	—	—		
Subsaharan African	40	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	900	285	359	13	—	83	16	31	7		
Swiss	167	79	49	—	—	51	—	6	—		
Ukrainian	170	26	21	—	—	—	7	—	—		
United States or American	3 962	1 228	1 376	115	88	287	81	170	64		
Welsh	386	107	152	—	9	6	6	—	13		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yugoslavian	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	74 821	20 277	34 985	1 393	1 751	3 813	2 369	1 811	2 121		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	41	28	5	—	28	—	—	—	—		
Central American	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	21	21	—	—	—	7	7	7	—		
Argentinean	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city, Androscoggin County—Con				Lewiston city, Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
ANCESTRY										
All persons.....	2 978	2 882	4 278	—	1 613	1 572	7 435	4 345	4 116	2 906
Ancestry specified.....	2 727	2 720	3 954	—	1 537	1 491	6 969	4 039	3 969	2 781
Single ancestry.....	1 817	1 924	2 540	—	1 014	1 173	5 101	2 971	3 288	2 337
Multiple ancestry.....	910	796	1 414	—	523	318	1 868	1 068	681	444
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	251	162	324	—	76	81	466	326	147	125
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported.....	5 956	5 764	8 556	—	3 226	3 144	14 870	8 730	8 232	5 812
Arab.....	—	5	33	—	—	19	—	—	33	—
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	—	—	—
Canadian.....	79	53	74	—	24	20	149	117	76	24
Czech.....	12	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	12	—
Danish.....	—	28	14	—	—	—	55	—	—	—
Dutch.....	16	—	38	—	11	13	81	58	30	17
English.....	839	697	1 109	—	90	197	1 156	422	372	241
Finnish.....	49	—	52	—	10	61	66	—	9	—
French (except Basque).....	485	782	809	—	410	396	2 059	1 497	824	910
French Canadian.....	775	560	745	—	529	366	1 882	1 070	2 069	1 312
German.....	175	93	540	—	108	93	551	242	133	70
Greek.....	31	—	24	—	—	—	47	—	40	—
Hungarian.....	55	—	32	—	—	—	14	—	—	6
Irish.....	341	393	664	—	414	183	869	620	417	249
Italian.....	136	126	73	—	45	101	203	166	112	35
Lithuanian.....	13	6	11	—	—	19	36	21	62	18
Norwegian.....	8	8	11	—	—	32	19	—	5	—
Polish.....	69	18	111	—	—	—	146	68	42	39
Portuguese.....	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	24	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	5	19	43	—	—	16	92	6	6	7
Scotch-Irish.....	59	71	123	—	6	26	65	51	27	10
Scottish.....	132	108	123	—	65	36	263	15	61	38
Slovak.....	9	28	6	—	—	14	45	24	21	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Swedish.....	33	40	75	—	27	13	88	8	40	21
Swiss.....	—	—	22	—	—	—	37	—	12	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	19	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
United States or American.....	104	198	236	—	—	115	131	204	110	152
Welsh.....	33	6	34	—	—	—	98	—	5	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	2 477	2 488	3 447	—	1 480	1 393	6 525	4 084	3 758	2 642
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city, Androscoggin County—Con.			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
ANCESTRY										
All persons.....	5 146	7 704	4 900	4 473	4 984	4 333	2 862	—	3 660	3 696
Ancestry specified.....	5 017	7 389	4 614	4 085	4 643	4 000	2 601	—	3 343	3 479
Single ancestry.....	3 912	5 725	3 323	2 490	2 559	2 523	1 649	—	2 320	2 718
Multiple ancestry.....	1 105	1 664	1 291	1 595	2 084	1 477	952	—	1 023	761
Ancestry undesignated or not reported.....	129	315	286	388	341	333	261	—	317	217
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported.....	10 292	15 408	9 800	8 946	9 968	8 666	5 724	—	7 320	7 392
Arab.....	13	—	6	27	—	—	—	—	12	—
Austrian.....	13	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	145	142	119	59	69	57	13	—	78	23
Czech.....	18	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	28	—	32	—	—	20	10	—	—	—
Dutch.....	34	—	46	33	85	40	21	—	19	—
English.....	623	1 089	863	990	1 264	1 360	1 166	—	968	676
Finnish.....	—	—	5	—	7	19	35	—	16	5
French (except Basque).....	1 201	2 042	1 121	1 104	889	814	582	—	1 023	1 249
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German.....	2 115	3 129	1 152	905	780	526	174	—	644	955
Greek.....	256	417	445	542	665	323	244	—	224	194
Hungarian.....	19	63	38	—	20	65	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	402	714	712	896	1 006	766	479	—	423	300
Italian.....	286	300	137	145	215	162	93	—	62	28
Lithuanian.....	14	73	19	20	6	19	6	—	13	17
Norwegian.....	6	35	8	10	34	67	8	—	83	69
Polish.....	117	128	88	106	154	39	45	—	—	—
Portuguese.....	—	13	5	—	13	—	5	—	5	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	47	7	—	19	11	7	—	—	6	—
Scotch-Irish.....	105	112	49	57	119	134	59	—	113	6
Scottish.....	156	193	131	78	227	281	147	—	205	143
Slovak.....	23	50	6	46	285	10	—	—	8	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	51	52	59	16	84	77	37	—	13	29
Swiss.....	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	5	—
Ukrainian.....	7	—	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	235	193	236	199	289	245	133	—	213	279
Welsh.....	14	15	20	16	43	21	23	—	12	12
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	4 282	6 585	4 236	3 548	3 641	3 513	2 351	—	3 164	3 342
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Androscoggin County	Auburn city, Androscoggin County					
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city	Tract 202	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	88 074	88 074	24 309	39 757	1 572	1 939	4 764	2 942	2 223	2 303	
Native	84 694	84 694	23 613	37 503	1 494	1 836	4 607	2 884	2 171	2 224	
Foreign born	3 380	3 380	696	2 254	78	103	157	58	52	79	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	1 869	1 869	307	1 388	30	40	65	31	6	99	
Persons 5 years and over	81 643	81 643	22 553	36 975	1 443	1 806	4 411	2 693	2 094	2 097	
In linguistically isolated households	2 828	2 828	477	2 063	30	45	96	43	11	148	
Speak a language other than English	20 249	20 249	4 066	13 170	419	375	534	393	408	669	
Do not speak English "very well"	5 684	5 684	1 136	3 806	130	75	254	131	94	219	
Speak Spanish	341	341	177	46	—	17	62	8	24	6	
Do not speak English "very well"	107	107	58	—	—	5	39	8	—	6	
Linguistically isolated	16	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	288	288	96	142	18	—	40	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	160	160	62	74	—	—	25	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	89	89	31	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 412	21 412	5 654	9 594	341	352	1 065	762	426	530	
Preprimary school	1 585	1 585	493	527	—	34	73	74	43	45	
Public school	1 077	1 077	339	339	—	34	48	62	13	31	
Elementary or high school	14 674	14 674	4 071	5 975	205	217	687	546	300	398	
Public school	13 090	13 090	3 803	5 123	205	217	647	525	283	371	
College	5 153	5 153	1 090	3 092	136	101	305	142	83	87	
Public college	2 892	2 892	851	1 290	61	101	233	136	57	56	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	55 951	55 951	15 876	25 208	972	1 293	3 015	1 733	1 573	1 442	
Less than 9th grade	8 512	8 512	1 625	5 240	174	196	269	154	150	216	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 946	7 946	2 069	3 900	181	238	341	275	144	314	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21 231	21 231	5 659	9 200	375	527	932	553	469	617	
Some college, no degree	7 890	7 890	2 411	3 184	138	144	481	343	317	132	
Associate degree	3 303	3 303	1 083	1 231	24	69	322	102	95	35	
Bachelor's degree	4 819	4 819	2 066	1 530	59	104	398	198	319	88	
Graduate or professional degree	2 250	2 250	963	923	21	15	272	108	79	40	
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.6	70.6	76.7	63.7	63.5	66.4	79.8	75.2	81.3	63.2	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.6	12.6	19.1	9.7	8.2	9.2	22.2	17.7	25.3	8.9	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	356	356	387	369	503	767	309	489	202	843	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 418	1 418	1 197	1 431	1 520	608	1 342	1 362	1 063	1 226	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 002	2 002	1 990	1 989	1 607	2 746	1 901	2 437	2 257	2 169	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	81 643	81 643	22 553	36 975	1 443	1 806	4 411	2 693	2 094	2 097	
Same house	42 891	42 891	11 861	18 456	570	630	2 209	1 118	1 159	1 073	
Different house in United States	38 133	38 133	10 493	18 236	845	1 147	2 114	1 543	934	1 018	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 242	19 242	5 927	11 010	486	576	1 045	1 101	469	572	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 695	4 695	525	1 205	52	80	76	77	36	100	
Different MSA/PMSA	7 864	7 864	2 318	3 340	133	272	583	183	290	203	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 332	6 332	1 723	2 681	174	219	410	182	139	143	
Abroad	619	619	199	283	28	29	88	32	1	6	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	71 446	71 446	23 649	39 757	1 572	1 939	4 764	2 942	2 223	2 303	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	30 359	30 359	9 422	15 898	602	207	1 320	694	1 371	508	
Rural population	16 628	16 628	660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 428	4 428	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	188	188	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	41 974	41 974	11 394	18 560	754	699	2 345	1 250	1 022	969	
Car, truck, or van	37 261	37 261	10 319	15 728	544	538	2 109	1 086	923	876	
Drove alone	29 820	29 820	8 473	12 235	402	399	1 756	917	758	679	
Carpooled	7 441	7 441	1 846	3 493	142	139	353	169	165	197	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	431	431	92	299	18	22	15	23	13	5	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	277	277	63	174	18	22	—	9	13	5	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	2 621	2 621	521	1 879	153	87	90	108	36	71	
Other means	340	340	71	192	—	12	31	6	—	11	
Worked at home	1 321	1 321	391	462	39	40	100	27	50	6	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.14	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	19.3	17.9	17.6	14.4	17.0	20.0	18.1	16.6	15.5	
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 830	3 830	902	1 511	109	63	183	83	68	103	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 790	10 790	2 800	4 522	168	150	477	419	238	309	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10 725	10 725	3 110	4 789	182	126	623	312	359	277	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 972	4 972	1 389	2 289	42	83	275	184	89	58	
All other times	10 336	10 336	2 802	4 987	214	237	687	225	218	216	
Worked in MSA of residence	32 319	32 319	9 143	15 294	639	565	1 828	983	838	795	
Lewiston city	18 871	18 871	3 909	11 430	503	271	811	484	406	384	
Auburn city	10 197	10 197	4 973	3 410	114	281	970	470	412	392	
Lisbon town	1 580	1 580	96	253	14	—	21	14	7	9	
Sabatius town	371	371	24	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mechanic Falls town	291	291	17	22	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Poland town	553	553	61	79	—	13	—	—	6	5	
Greene town	456	456	63	53	8	—	26	15	—	5	
Worked outside MSA of residence	9 655	9 655	2 251	3 266	115	134	517	267	184	174	
Portland city	1 448	1 448	428	572	33	7	53	60	39	28	
Area 09	814	814	201	220	7	—	45	12	12	14	
Remainder of Portland, ME MSA	891	891	190	328	6	—	20	38	5	17	
Area 11	276	276	67	100	—	—	20	8	10	12	
Area 12	139	139	41	40	—	—	17	—	7	—	
Bath city	1 882	1 882	398	745	15	52	93	68	23	13	
Topsham town	215	215	21	65	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Remainder of Sagadahoc County	44	44	12	8	—	—	12	—	—	—	
Brunswick town	1 312	1 312	104	203	—	27	47	—	—	20	
Area 17	354	354	157	73	—	26	36	6	6	20	
Oxford County	404	404	76	99	9	4	8	13	16	5	
Augusta city	447	447	157	209	—	5	44	28	8	7	
Remainder of Kennebec County	426	426	130	170	15	7	32	14	9	15	
Worked elsewhere	1 003	1 003	269	434	30	6	90	20	49	16	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city, Androscoggin County—Con.				Lewiston city, Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	2 978	2 882	4 278	—	1 613	1 572	7 435	4 365	4 116	2 906
Native	2 942	2 789	4 160	—	1 520	1 494	6 942	4 098	3 898	2 741
Foreign born	36	93	118	—	93	78	493	267	218	165
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	28	19	19	—	117	30	319	115	216	86
Persons 5 years and over	2 789	2 692	3 971	—	1 453	1 443	6 962	3 842	3 851	2 778
In linguistically isolated households	50	54	30	—	138	30	417	134	333	179
Speak a language other than English	628	453	606	—	514	419	2 323	1 329	1 792	1 265
Do not speak English "very well"	120	105	138	—	161	130	701	291	587	311
Speak Spanish	35	—	25	—	19	—	—	—	8	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	36	20	—	6	18	31	—	—	17
Do not speak English "very well"	—	31	6	—	6	—	9	—	—	17
Linguistically isolated	—	31	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	17
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	706	709	1 104	—	318	341	1 974	1 036	797	617
Preprimary school	37	76	111	—	8	—	56	84	64	12
Public school	33	50	68	—	8	—	39	84	28	—
Elementary or high school	601	516	806	—	272	205	687	822	549	494
Public school	558	498	704	—	272	205	580	784	393	337
College	68	117	187	—	38	136	1 231	130	184	111
Public college	55	101	112	—	21	61	202	124	155	81
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	2 054	1 894	2 872	—	982	972	4 471	2 457	2 866	2 005
Less than 9th grade	209	269	162	—	360	174	1 118	611	635	387
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	243	260	254	—	248	181	741	686	391	291
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	849	816	896	—	279	375	1 565	842	996	811
Some college, no degree	318	245	431	—	63	138	537	190	394	255
Associate degree	150	95	215	—	18	24	160	47	158	116
Bachelor's degree	205	148	606	—	14	59	143	81	212	123
Graduate or professional degree	80	61	308	—	—	21	207	—	80	22
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.0	72.1	85.5	—	38.1	63.5	58.4	47.2	64.2	66.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	11.0	31.8	—	1.4	8.2	7.8	3.3	10.2	7.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	220	107	285	—	1 180	503	356	950	244	101
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 341	1 260	1 157	—	2 033	1 520	1 042	1 957	1 387	1 314
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 818	1 688	1 856	—	2 988	1 607	1 705	2 177	1 873	1 982
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 789	2 692	3 971	—	1 453	1 443	6 962	3 842	3 851	2 778
Same house	1 662	1 635	2 375	—	415	570	2 481	1 491	2 423	1 761
Different house in United States	1 120	1 021	1 596	—	1 038	845	4 421	2 337	1 428	1 017
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	611	676	877	—	735	486	2 175	1 549	934	778
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	33	24	99	—	83	52	241	36	93	40
Different MSA/PMSA	254	212	321	—	104	133	1 207	321	251	123
Not in an MSA/PMSA	222	109	299	—	116	174	798	431	150	76
Abroad	7	36	—	—	—	28	60	14	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	2 318	2 882	4 278	—	1 613	1 572	7 435	4 365	4 116	2 906
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 000	1 640	2 682	—	39	602	715	438	2 382	1 930
Rural population	660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 485	1 487	2 137	—	546	754	3 138	1 399	2 031	1 553
Car, truck, or van	1 386	1 418	1 983	—	281	544	2 280	981	1 867	1 390
Drive alone	1 088	1 174	1 702	—	188	402	1 650	712	1 408	1 106
Carpooled	298	244	281	—	93	142	630	269	459	284
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	6	—	—	35	18	101	33	38	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	6	—	—	28	18	49	6	15	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	40	47	42	—	201	153	660	324	96	82
Other means	—	5	6	—	29	—	37	38	—	—
Worked at home	51	11	106	—	—	39	60	23	30	76
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.14	1.10	1.09	—	1.26	1.18	1.20	1.17	1.16	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	15.9	17.8	—	18.6	14.4	15.9	17.9	16.9	19.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	157	141	104	—	99	109	239	125	199	108
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	349	404	454	—	128	168	790	425	539	390
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	373	308	732	—	73	182	704	214	511	429
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	176	198	326	—	60	42	348	116	271	190
All other times	379	425	415	—	186	214	997	496	481	360
Worked in MSA of residence	1 149	1 247	1 738	—	490	639	2 619	1 132	1 674	1 211
Lewiston city	436	413	704	—	391	503	2 084	885	1 255	892
Auburn city	669	799	980	—	80	114	426	201	408	290
Lisbon town	14	10	21	—	19	14	65	—	—	29
Sabatius town	18	—	6	—	—	—	18	5	7	—
Mechanic Falls town	—	—	10	—	—	—	18	—	4	—
Poland town	6	25	6	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Greene town	6	—	11	—	—	8	—	15	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	336	240	399	—	56	115	519	267	357	342
Portland city	84	70	87	—	6	33	140	45	31	49
Area 09	48	41	29	—	14	7	57	22	17	15
Remainder of Portland, ME MSA	38	20	52	—	—	6	39	38	73	39
Area 11	—	5	12	—	—	—	27	9	5	7
Area 12	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bath city	51	49	49	—	6	15	67	85	88	93
Topsham town	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	23	—
Remainder of Sagadahoc County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Brunswick town	—	5	5	—	—	—	28	7	19	26
Area 17	33	19	11	—	—	—	25	8	8	12
Oxford County	13	—	17	—	—	9	10	17	—	12
Augusta city	22	5	38	—	19	—	8	5	31	24
Remainder of Kennebec County	5	4	44	—	6	15	—	22	17	4
Worked elsewhere	28	12	48	—	5	30	103	—	45	55

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city, Androscoggin County—Con.			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	5 146	7 704	4 900	4 473	4 984	4 333	2 862	—	3 660	3 696
Native	4 847	7 336	4 627	4 357	4 908	4 257	2 844	—	3 585	3 627
Foreign born	299	368	273	116	76	76	18	—	75	69
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	217	198	90	48	13	14	17	—	17	65
Persons 5 years and over	4 863	7 175	4 608	4 115	4 531	4 005	2 661	—	3 402	3 401
In linguistically isolated households	285	336	211	72	22	22	27	—	22	123
Speak a language other than English	1 792	2 601	1 135	828	382	289	119	—	525	870
Do not speak English "very well"	577	726	322	188	115	55	60	—	115	209
Speak Spanish	—	14	5	26	50	—	25	—	17	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	25	—	16	—	8	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	16	30	24	12	18	—	7	—	13	—
Do not speak English "very well"	16	8	18	5	6	—	7	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	9	—	19	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 098	1 943	1 470	1 036	1 310	1 205	839	—	911	863
Preprimary school	78	165	60	134	138	103	62	—	74	54
Public school	51	93	36	117	79	103	37	—	33	30
Elementary or high school	703	1 436	807	748	861	923	650	—	735	711
Public school	571	1 229	752	686	790	793	539	—	702	654
College	317	342	603	154	311	179	127	—	102	98
Public college	240	271	135	122	213	134	106	—	90	86
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	3 709	4 863	2 883	2 889	2 966	2 681	1 752	—	2 303	2 276
Less than 9th grade	719	820	416	426	145	297	151	—	236	392
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	478	553	331	405	352	325	290	—	277	328
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 229	2 033	1 070	1 151	1 212	1 072	861	—	1 024	1 052
Some college, no degree	454	758	395	452	507	499	266	—	305	266
Associate degree	263	283	162	194	264	195	54	—	192	90
Bachelor's degree	304	296	298	210	377	229	97	—	184	126
Graduate or professional degree	262	120	211	51	109	64	33	—	85	22
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.7	71.8	74.1	71.2	83.2	76.8	74.8	—	77.7	68.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.3	8.6	17.7	9.0	16.4	10.9	7.4	—	11.7	6.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	146	308	107	288	242	364	517	—	207	211
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 420	1 528	1 096	1 494	1 461	1 640	1 739	—	1 463	1 921
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 893	2 009	2 195	1 974	2 118	1 961	2 481	—	1 972	1 830
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	4 863	7 175	4 608	4 115	4 531	4 005	2 661	—	3 402	3 401
Same house	3 123	3 712	2 480	2 402	2 398	2 385	1 387	—	2 059	1 943
Different house in United States	1 683	3 383	2 084	1 680	2 036	1 620	1 267	—	1 343	1 458
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	992	2 337	1 024	289	159	361	311	—	542	643
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	102	397	161	673	584	340	532	—	419	417
Different MSA/PMSA	331	327	543	475	650	549	186	—	165	181
Not in an MSA/PMSA	258	322	356	243	643	370	238	—	217	217
Abroad	57	80	44	33	97	—	7	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	5 146	7 704	4 900	2 183	4 674	—	—	—	—	1 183
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 207	4 645	1 940	1 366	2 889	—	—	—	—	784
Rural population	—	—	—	2 290	310	4 333	2 862	—	3 660	2 513
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	719	—	1 050	1 017	—	602	1 019
On farms	—	—	—	10	—	60	10	—	54	37
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	2 543	4 204	2 392	2 154	2 652	2 140	1 262	—	1 937	1 875
Car, truck, or van	2 409	3 934	2 042	2 032	2 488	2 010	1 171	—	1 790	1 723
Drove alone	1 879	3 218	1 672	1 516	2 001	1 728	921	—	1 509	1 437
Carpooled	530	716	370	516	487	282	250	—	281	286
Public transportation (including taxicab)	9	36	24	—	12	—	12	—	7	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	36	17	—	12	—	12	—	7	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	55	81	227	29	55	55	16	—	32	34
Other means	11	44	33	25	23	8	—	—	—	21
Worked at home	59	109	66	68	74	67	63	—	108	88
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.17	1.12	1.09	1.14	—	1.10	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.4	18.1	18.6	23.0	21.8	23.9	22.6	—	25.2	22.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	174	332	126	281	267	301	123	—	201	244
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	565	979	538	685	763	555	386	—	525	554
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	807	1 226	643	379	693	603	278	—	486	387
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	371	536	355	198	311	248	128	—	208	201
All other times	567	1 022	664	543	544	366	284	—	409	401
<b>Worked in MSA of residence</b>										
Lewiston city	2 086	3 432	2 011	1 313	1 225	1 437	923	—	1 531	1 453
Auburn city	1 434	2 587	1 399	718	409	441	249	—	900	815
Lisbon town	579	774	538	170	115	641	362	—	264	262
Sabattus town	49	45	32	411	677	—	16	—	51	76
Mechanic Falls town	—	6	11	6	18	—	—	—	—	276
Poland town	—	—	—	—	—	33	219	—	—	—
Greene town	24	15	14	8	6	322	77	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	457	772	381	841	1 427	703	339	—	406	422
Portland city	79	120	69	36	122	173	31	—	53	33
Area 09	47	25	16	87	193	98	—	—	8	7
Remainder of Portland, ME MSA	55	35	43	49	38	161	68	—	40	17
Area 11	8	36	8	—	—	17	21	—	56	15
Area 12	—	34	—	—	16	—	14	—	5	23
Bath city	90	216	85	267	213	45	27	—	86	101
Topsham town	—	26	—	30	99	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sagadahoc County	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	4
Brunswick town	55	62	6	258	617	5	7	—	14	104
Area 17	—	10	10	7	24	33	45	—	15	—
Oxford County	24	21	6	5	—	104	109	—	6	5
Augusta city	45	53	24	25	9	5	—	—	33	9
Remainder of Kennebec County	30	46	30	12	22	5	—	—	46	41
Worked elsewhere	24	88	84	65	54	57	17	—	44	63

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Androscoggin County		Auburn city, Androscoggin County				
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city	Tract 202	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	68 213	68 213	18 811	31 684	1 291	1 581	3 748	2 190	1 794	1 727	
In labor force	45 971	45 971	12 448	20 458	819	882	2 481	1 466	1 069	1 092	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.4	67.4	66.2	64.6	63.4	55.8	66.2	66.9	59.6	63.2	
Civilian labor force	45 424	45 424	12 361	20 362	806	876	2 454	1 451	1 064	1 076	
Employed	42 208	42 208	11 528	18 827	741	701	2 367	1 250	1 017	968	
Unemployed	3 216	3 216	833	1 535	65	175	87	201	47	108	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.1	20.0	3.5	13.9	4.4	10.0	
Not in labor force	22 242	22 242	6 363	11 226	472	699	1 267	724	725	635	
Institutionalized persons	1 324	1 324	427	723	—	42	101	28	151	14	
Enrolled in school	3 189	3 189	788	1 835	100	34	182	138	67	71	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	9 827	9 827	2 953	5 090	225	400	587	243	366	309	
Females 16 years and over	35 943	35 943	9 938	17 100	663	838	1 964	1 190	1 021	911	
In labor force	21 400	21 400	5 669	9 827	377	364	1 114	669	507	489	
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.5	59.5	57.0	57.5	56.9	43.4	56.2	56.2	49.7	53.7	
Civilian labor force	21 349	21 349	5 658	9 816	377	364	1 103	669	507	489	
Employed	19 860	19 860	5 311	9 027	342	299	1 062	547	498	468	
Unemployed	1 489	1 489	347	789	35	65	41	122	9	21	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	6.1	8.0	9.3	17.9	3.7	18.2	1.8	4.3	
With own children under 6 years	5 432	5 432	1 502	2 320	100	86	315	190	133	146	
In labor force	3 669	3 669	966	1 513	57	34	234	88	106	92	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 124	6 124	1 643	2 414	64	82	279	241	119	144	
In labor force	4 970	4 970	1 320	1 935	46	54	209	188	99	104	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 566	7 566	2 077	3 228	142	162	447	282	165	222	
All parents present in household in labor force	4 882	4 882	1 297	2 060	80	61	339	97	135	156	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	13 641	13 641	3 919	5 356	152	219	647	551	305	377	
All parents present in household in labor force	10 076	10 076	2 844	3 829	99	129	482	377	246	251	
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 400	5 400	1 348	2 675	102	80	333	168	125	76	
Not enrolled in school	1 285	1 285	286	655	34	20	72	52	30	7	
Unemployed or not in labor force	461	461	111	213	18	11	35	15	18	—	
Not high school graduate	518	518	133	309	7	11	38	21	22	—	
Employed	286	286	65	172	—	—	19	14	12	—	
Unemployed	91	91	16	62	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	141	141	52	75	—	—	19	7	10	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 208	42 208	11 528	18 827	741	701	2 367	1 250	1 017	968	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 008	4 008	1 261	1 684	12	39	296	114	104	93	
Professional specialty occupations	4 688	4 688	1 676	1 846	34	110	407	124	185	53	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 374	1 374	494	509	22	19	121	80	49	38	
Sales occupations	4 617	4 617	1 389	2 068	129	90	295	161	144	119	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 801	6 801	1 759	3 162	119	74	365	218	169	160	
Private household occupations	158	158	28	52	—	—	10	7	—	—	
Protective service occupations	658	658	210	281	6	12	43	—	38	19	
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 259	5 259	1 171	2 708	140	86	225	109	61	137	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	491	491	160	157	15	10	39	6	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 015	6 015	1 454	2 489	99	109	288	203	92	106	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 686	4 686	1 062	2 320	99	128	150	109	126	129	
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 627	1 627	328	749	23	—	48	82	—	53	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 826	1 826	536	802	43	24	80	37	49	61	
Construction	2 810	2 810	865	1 041	58	52	204	158	42	55	
Manufacturing	10 807	10 807	2 592	4 886	186	274	427	238	238	222	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	1 965	1 965	493	821	49	13	82	52	43	21	
Wholesale and retail trade	9 402	9 402	2 581	4 305	181	95	570	255	212	290	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 834	2 834	750	1 345	39	40	123	86	83	74	
Business and repair services	1 353	1 353	331	624	19	6	39	63	19	62	
Professional and related services	9 941	9 941	3 072	4 584	166	137	747	304	309	195	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 208	42 208	11 528	18 827	741	701	2 367	1 250	1 017	968	
Private wage and salary workers	34 641	34 641	9 225	16 014	640	523	1 928	1 071	749	862	
Government workers	4 820	4 820	1 586	1 720	57	114	316	122	223	85	
Local government workers	2 741	2 741	897	1 030	31	65	139	46	139	38	
Self-employed workers	2 652	2 652	697	1 083	44	58	115	51	45	21	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 994	49 994	13 404	22 805	957	969	2 654	1 578	1 185	1 177	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	38 441	38 441	10 350	17 440	797	772	2 031	1 192	869	907	
50 to 52 weeks	28 364	28 364	7 591	12 616	518	446	1 483	774	637	662	
40 to 49 weeks	3 709	3 709	1 157	1 436	83	173	220	153	97	82	
27 to 39 weeks	2 237	2 237	622	1 076	82	45	71	107	62	103	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 353	6 353	1 724	3 015	84	110	356	221	180	150	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	54 940	54 940	14 874	25 002	1 025	1 101	2 935	1 841	1 215	1 365	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 431	2 431	722	1 235	39	105	146	62	16	101	
With a mobility limitation	1 330	1 330	442	609	9	65	104	46	16	69	
In labor force	229	229	91	106	—	12	22	14	—	9	
With a self-care limitation	1 117	1 117	500	887	39	75	97	48	16	45	
With a work disability	6 180	6 180	1 528	3 089	157	183	295	253	78	188	
In labor force	2 823	2 823	734	1 349	73	71	168	129	55	46	
Prevented from working	2 955	2 955	736	1 506	75	89	127	124	23	121	
No work disability	48 760	48 760	13 346	21 913	868	918	2 640	1 588	1 137	1 177	
In labor force	41 167	41 167	11 218	18 283	705	773	2 195	1 274	957	1 013	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11 402	11 402	3 423	5 863	253	432	685	306	423	332	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 625	2 625	802	1 447	95	120	153	97	134	80	
With a mobility limitation	1 922	1 922	598	1 015	59	98	113	59	134	52	
With a self-care limitation	1 604	1 604	504	857	56	72	84	74	58	44	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	2 837	2 837	782	1 551	50	81	132	102	60	74	
Mean family income (dollars)	16 595	16 595	17 980	16 816	16 572	10 329	17 876	11 125	28 964	12 904	
1 worker	5 875	5 875	1 660	2 551	151	102	314	295	137	219	
Mean family income (dollars)	25 454	25 454	31 193	22 535	18 911	21 525	24 612	21 720	28 393	18 997	
2 or more workers	14 837	14 837	4 016	6 237	155	200	797	358	390	313	
Mean family income (dollars)	45 305	45 305	47 805	45 481	42 045	30 321	48 979	44 827	45 536	38 457	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city, Androscoggin County—Con.				Lewiston city, Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 303	2 256	3 212	—	1 208	1 291	6 380	3 091	3 365	2 340
In labor force	1 579	1 641	2 238	—	666	819	3 460	1 762	2 247	1 735
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.6	72.7	69.7	—	55.1	63.4	54.2	57.0	66.8	74.1
Civilian labor force	1 579	1 635	2 226	—	666	806	3 442	1 745	2 244	1 731
Employed	1 521	1 542	2 162	—	559	741	3 211	1 404	2 067	1 609
Unemployed	58	93	64	—	107	65	231	341	177	122
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	5.7	2.9	—	16.1	8.1	6.7	19.5	7.9	7.0
Not in labor force	724	615	974	—	542	472	2 920	1 329	1 118	605
Institutionalized persons	91	—	—	—	—	—	327	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	97	89	110	—	24	100	801	118	67	63
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	278	293	477	—	269	225	1 154	497	707	330
Females 16 years and over	1 155	1 153	1 706	—	683	663	3 477	1 717	1 874	1 177
In labor force	718	756	1 052	—	290	377	1 628	814	1 133	797
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.2	65.6	61.7	—	42.5	56.9	46.8	47.4	60.5	67.7
Civilian labor force	718	756	1 052	—	290	377	1 628	814	1 133	793
Employed	712	709	1 016	—	219	342	1 552	603	1 039	758
Unemployed	6	47	36	—	71	35	76	211	94	35
Percent of civilian labor force	8	6.2	3.4	—	24.5	9.3	4.7	25.9	8.3	4.4
With own children under 6 years	178	193	261	—	176	100	348	401	230	103
In labor force	108	140	164	—	89	57	169	172	149	73
With own children 6 to 17 years only	246	226	306	—	43	64	283	234	257	216
In labor force	212	179	275	—	23	46	196	129	204	189
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	219	239	341	—	191	142	530	609	297	180
All parents present in household in labor force	135	172	202	—	107	80	247	251	213	114
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	530	501	789	—	217	152	605	700	541	449
All parents present in household in labor force	363	375	621	—	100	99	381	324	403	369
Persons 16 to 19 years	184	175	207	—	81	102	793	254	207	156
Not enrolled in school	20	27	58	—	50	34	139	102	70	30
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	—	17	—	35	18	38	57	24	—
Not high school graduate	4	—	37	—	35	7	90	57	38	10
Employed	—	—	20	—	—	—	71	8	26	10
Unemployed	—	—	5	—	26	7	9	12	—	—
Not in labor force	4	—	12	—	9	—	19	40	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 521	1 542	2 162	—	559	741	3 211	1 404	2 067	1 609
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	109	128	378	—	36	12	172	91	233	191
Professional specialty occupations	199	107	491	—	7	34	320	23	188	134
Technicians and related support occupations	48	57	82	—	—	22	97	21	56	42
Sales occupations	180	146	254	—	54	129	228	79	287	184
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	234	265	274	—	54	119	526	212	406	257
Private household occupations	—	4	7	—	7	—	—	7	11	9
Protective service occupations	38	36	24	—	—	6	69	8	37	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	193	160	200	—	98	140	590	232	290	288
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	40	14	51	—	—	15	61	13	4	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	201	247	208	—	84	99	424	218	203	248
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	115	204	101	—	135	99	462	319	232	116
Transportation and material moving occupations	50	55	40	—	40	23	115	104	78	45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	114	119	52	—	44	43	147	77	42	63
Construction	113	74	167	—	68	58	204	86	70	101
Manufacturing	341	495	357	—	182	186	812	590	494	416
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	116	92	74	—	27	49	167	60	99	49
Wholesale and retail trade	372	345	442	—	185	181	564	305	470	372
Finance, insurance, and real estate	76	115	153	—	16	39	192	53	204	149
Business and repair services	12	60	70	—	—	19	83	49	61	69
Professional and related services	349	269	762	—	47	166	1 006	153	500	326
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 521	1 542	2 162	—	559	741	3 211	1 404	2 067	1 609
Private wage and salary workers	1 112	1 337	1 643	—	514	640	2 874	1 283	1 754	1 275
Government workers	270	133	323	—	26	57	217	64	220	147
Local government workers	156	92	222	—	—	31	101	48	153	71
Self-employed workers	139	72	196	—	19	44	120	57	93	177
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 658	1 755	2 428	—	687	957	4 291	2 085	2 363	1 881
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 265	1 390	1 924	—	526	797	3 222	1 643	1 836	1 442
50 to 52 weeks	1 032	1 127	1 430	—	319	518	1 902	978	1 378	1 084
40 to 49 weeks	116	116	200	—	65	83	273	168	189	172
27 to 39 weeks	63	37	134	—	77	82	190	169	153	66
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	220	206	281	—	78	84	450	170	270	275
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 891	1 921	2 605	—	908	1 025	4 748	2 522	2 550	1 919
With a mobility or self-care limitation	90	101	101	—	89	39	260	168	88	98
With a mobility limitation	34	58	50	—	14	9	172	98	56	29
In labor force	5	5	24	—	—	—	48	7	15	—
With a self-care limitation	85	61	73	—	75	39	132	132	54	81
With a work disability	134	182	215	—	255	157	636	467	275	128
In labor force	53	83	129	—	89	73	257	138	139	77
Prevented from working	72	99	81	—	141	75	329	265	111	41
No work disability	1 757	1 739	2 390	—	653	868	4 112	2 055	2 275	1 791
In labor force	1 497	1 516	1 993	—	552	705	3 061	1 552	2 005	1 567
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	321	329	595	—	300	253	1 287	552	812	417
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	74	75	—	94	95	299	170	147	68
With a mobility limitation	34	53	55	—	70	59	222	120	110	31
With a self-care limitation	58	53	61	—	31	56	160	93	102	56
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	77	114	142	—	117	50	314	213	261	56
Mean family income (dollars)	16 477	17 166	26 836	—	7 733	16 572	17 867	10 842	16 392	30 546
1 worker	201	125	267	—	131	151	378	423	250	142
Mean family income (dollars)	26 240	34 237	66 834	—	10 147	18 911	15 377	13 407	26 625	29 829
2 or more workers	517	599	842	—	111	155	756	499	724	648
Mean family income (dollars)	53 481	44 224	55 701	—	30 095	42 045	36 029	33 102	51 684	49 491

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city, Androscoggin County—Con.			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	4 171	5 879	3 959	3 384	3 666	3 186	2 061	—	2 700	2 721
In labor force	2 680	4 490	2 599	2 394	2 898	2 278	1 392	—	2 053	2 050
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.3	76.4	65.6	70.7	79.1	71.5	67.5	—	76.0	75.3
Civilian labor force	2 680	4 457	2 591	2 307	2 661	2 265	1 392	—	2 040	2 036
Employed	2 576	4 230	2 430	2 106	2 461	2 157	1 285	—	1 939	1 905
Unemployed	104	227	161	201	200	108	107	—	101	131
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	5.1	6.2	8.7	7.5	4.8	7.7	—	5.0	6.4
Not in labor force	1 491	1 389	1 360	990	768	908	669	—	647	671
Institutionalized persons	119	125	152	42	—	72	—	—	60	—
Enrolled in school	124	135	403	77	94	99	98	—	99	99
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	898	597	413	357	360	327	280	—	227	233
Females 16 years and over	2 242	3 086	2 181	1 747	1 851	1 548	1 068	—	1 298	1 393
In labor force	1 275	2 213	1 300	1 083	1 318	1 046	611	—	912	934
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.9	71.7	59.6	62.0	71.2	67.6	57.2	—	70.3	67.0
Civilian labor force	1 275	2 206	1 300	1 083	1 289	1 046	611	—	912	934
Employed	1 227	2 066	1 221	973	1 196	1 000	566	—	899	888
Unemployed	48	140	79	110	93	46	45	—	13	46
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	6.3	6.1	10.2	7.2	4.4	7.4	—	1.4	4.9
With own children under 6 years	255	493	214	305	321	285	194	—	230	275
In labor force	228	435	141	172	261	221	150	—	177	209
With own children 6 to 17 years only	328	658	331	349	459	348	260	—	325	326
In labor force	261	607	280	270	385	283	214	—	288	275
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	331	628	320	463	526	365	241	—	327	339
All parents present in household in labor force	305	535	208	244	408	242	167	—	231	233
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	684	1 312	696	724	862	806	587	—	690	697
All parents present in household in labor force	526	1 120	507	559	683	563	478	—	561	559
Persons 16 to 19 years	185	448	449	226	287	261	171	—	223	209
Not enrolled in school	38	128	64	56	78	72	41	—	51	46
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	16	18	21	25	22	23	—	19	27
Not high school graduate	16	36	20	10	18	26	9	—	6	7
Employed	9	28	20	10	5	18	9	—	—	7
Unemployed	—	8	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 576	4 230	2 430	2 106	2 461	2 157	1 285	—	1 939	1 905
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	329	350	270	173	220	237	82	—	203	148
Professional specialty occupations	423	353	364	190	382	187	118	—	179	110
Technicians and related support occupations	55	142	74	102	111	74	27	—	37	20
Sales occupations	272	538	297	167	320	172	109	—	223	169
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	486	668	434	326	346	426	155	—	309	318
Private household occupations	—	8	10	7	11	19	22	—	—	19
Protective service occupations	16	91	28	37	27	15	5	—	45	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	267	496	307	288	317	194	148	—	213	220
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	30	5	14	13	53	15	—	45	34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	332	627	254	399	361	412	244	—	333	323
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	197	542	218	261	190	191	178	—	229	255
Transportation and material moving occupations	87	215	42	75	58	89	89	—	68	171
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	89	170	127	67	105	88	93	—	55	80
Construction	124	232	98	142	183	218	57	—	150	154
Manufacturing	635	1 134	437	642	561	626	407	—	514	579
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	99	188	83	119	92	152	112	—	105	71
Wholesale and retail trade	516	1 029	683	507	623	346	262	—	373	405
Finance, insurance, and real estate	194	341	157	122	120	177	53	—	141	126
Business and repair services	85	123	135	48	53	59	90	—	67	81
Professional and related services	772	951	663	351	584	390	225	—	430	305
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 576	4 230	2 430	2 106	2 461	2 157	1 285	—	1 939	1 905
Private wage and salary workers	2 119	3 509	2 046	1 634	1 840	1 790	1 044	—	1 545	1 549
Government workers	286	474	229	329	441	205	121	—	207	211
Local government workers	182	303	141	150	227	112	71	—	118	136
Self-employed workers	171	247	155	126	180	162	96	—	173	135
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 858	4 682	3 001	2 538	3 040	2 417	1 507	—	2 123	2 160
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 213	3 611	2 150	2 026	2 280	1 900	1 153	—	1 690	1 602
50 to 52 weeks	1 758	3 137	1 542	1 506	1 743	1 473	795	—	1 342	1 298
40 to 49 weeks	169	169	148	229	217	236	160	—	130	144
27 to 39 weeks	148	104	87	127	118	36	76	—	103	79
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	423	729	536	225	426	220	173	—	291	279
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 065	5 013	3 252	2 832	3 019	2 753	1 719	—	2 345	2 396
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	188	192	54	92	55	93	—	90	90
With a mobility limitation	59	106	66	25	66	20	55	—	57	56
In labor force	—	26	10	—	10	—	15	—	7	—
With a self-care limitation	80	147	147	34	43	40	59	—	70	84
With a work disability	282	518	371	360	249	301	165	—	208	280
In labor force	157	230	189	181	137	135	68	—	99	120
Prevented from working	117	249	178	154	82	148	90	—	102	137
No work disability	2 783	4 495	2 881	2 472	2 770	2 452	1 554	—	2 137	2 116
In labor force	2 434	4 116	2 291	2 065	2 474	2 109	1 288	—	1 892	1 838
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	987	708	547	423	410	348	342	—	282	311
With a mobility or self-care limitation	270	183	121	100	55	78	51	—	66	26
With a mobility limitation	182	118	103	76	43	73	46	—	50	21
With a self-care limitation	173	120	66	66	26	52	13	—	60	26
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	231	136	173	123	68	127	57	—	64	65
Mean family income (dollars)	19 471	15 349	22 280	14 048	10 844	14 516	16 299	—	14 933	11 452
1 worker	285	462	329	332	311	284	267	—	229	241
Mean family income (dollars)	31 204	25 887	30 614	25 384	24 064	24 534	26 541	—	24 165	19 827
2 or more workers	1 000	1 611	733	835	1 057	774	461	—	740	717
Mean family income (dollars)	49 816	45 005	52 170	41 268	42 262	46 300	38 046	—	47 154	40 647

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Androscoggin County	Auburn city, Androscoggin County					
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city	Tract 202	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	34 026	34 026	9 539	15 980	770	941	1 976	1 148	852	967	
Less than \$5,000	1 820	1 820	508	997	72	117	105	91	39	50	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 055	4 055	1 107	2 198	127	231	273	127	62	209	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 420	3 420	769	1 969	111	109	184	158	57	82	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 580	6 580	1 872	3 105	175	267	412	260	185	199	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 439	6 439	1 834	2 803	123	99	311	212	191	182	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 344	6 344	1 777	2 620	104	67	378	148	178	182	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 705	3 705	1 111	1 541	50	51	193	98	91	55	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	958	958	295	430	—	—	58	33	33	8	
\$100,000 or more	705	705	266	317	8	—	62	21	16	—	
Median (dollars)	26 568	26 568	27 493	24 051	19 167	15 279	25 385	21 728	30 370	21 904	
Mean (dollars)	31 625	31 625	33 673	29 666	22 955	17 982	31 995	27 908	33 366	24 182	
Families	23 549	23 549	6 458	10 339	356	383	1 243	755	587	606	
Median income (dollars)	31 953	31 953	32 735	30 903	25 761	19 583	31 450	25 987	34 414	27 250	
Males 15 years and over, with income	31 440	31 440	8 613	14 293	639	729	1 708	960	764	775	
Median income (dollars)	18 959	18 959	20 352	17 487	15 144	13 030	18 258	20 022	20 000	19 266	
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.2	55.2	54.4	52.2	54.8	37.9	55.0	49.8	54.1	52.5	
Median income (dollars)	25 187	25 187	26 701	23 991	20 625	21 897	25 431	23 710	24 704	24 671	
Females 15 years and over, with income	32 874	32 874	8 932	15 989	626	773	1 813	990	941	861	
Median income (dollars)	9 300	9 300	9 749	8 713	8 937	6 956	10 541	9 175	9 042	7 478	
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.5	33.5	32.4	32.2	26.8	22.0	29.5	29.3	23.8	29.6	
Median income (dollars)	16 771	16 771	17 295	16 711	14 333	14 432	18 574	16 157	20 625	14 803	
Per capita income (dollars)	12 479	12 479	13 511	12 277	11 505	9 445	13 704	11 264	13 267	10 096	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	34 026	34 026	9 539	15 980	770	941	1 976	1 148	852	967	
With earnings	26 984	26 984	7 426	12 197	575	566	1 487	941	649	678	
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 975	32 975	35 574	31 283	24 759	21 261	34 590	27 816	34 225	27 051	
With Social Security income	9 880	9 880	2 740	5 085	228	341	558	255	295	354	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 423	7 423	7 363	7 587	7 830	6 495	6 891	7 347	7 273	6 663	
With public assistance income	2 945	2 945	775	1 640	65	162	178	98	15	100	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 558	3 558	4 027	3 424	4 669	3 682	4 627	4 415	5 206	3 444	
With retirement income	4 281	4 281	1 256	1 932	93	157	285	115	117	116	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 928	6 928	7 752	6 277	5 204	6 455	9 144	4 430	10 746	4 785	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	36 894	36 894	39 923	35 519	28 655	23 750	39 521	31 245	39 841	28 304	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 181	35 181	37 361	32 919	27 287	20 110	37 183	25 341	43 825	25 607	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 638	38 638	42 475	37 888	30 668	27 486	41 781	40 712	36 448	31 404	
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 326	41 326	45 040	40 545	34 406	27 920	46 116	38 836	42 333	32 924	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 348	42 348	45 367	42 127	42 195	26 653	47 144	36 582	44 968	34 578	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 400	40 400	44 761	39 317	26 920	28 809	45 318	41 163	39 741	31 629	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 238	17 238	17 466	16 534	18 031	14 354	14 952	12 995	27 311	13 483	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 471	12 471	13 756	10 427	6 897	11 078	13 791	9 265	29 757	11 052	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 073	26 073	26 319	26 593	44 155	23 498	18 355	32 190	26 587	31 626	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	23 549	23 549	6 458	10 339	356	383	1 243	755	587	606	
Householder worked in 1989	19 080	19 080	5 340	8 026	299	280	1 070	620	474	497	
With related children under 18 years	12 222	12 222	3 330	5 033	212	198	637	471	274	332	
With related children under 5 years	5 070	5 070	1 387	2 175	119	77	273	166	135	153	
Married-couple families	18 736	18 736	5 167	7 870	202	262	970	510	480	444	
Householder worked in 1989	15 493	15 493	4 306	6 281	157	203	851	414	394	351	
With related children under 18 years	9 140	9 140	2 456	3 502	99	112	437	265	238	203	
With related children under 5 years	3 729	3 729	1 073	1 334	38	49	233	67	126	96	
Female householder, no husband present	3 803	3 803	982	1 996	87	91	224	209	92	110	
Householder worked in 1989	2 761	2 761	768	1 363	75	57	184	170	65	94	
With related children under 18 years	2 552	2 552	715	1 271	61	67	180	175	25	97	
With related children under 5 years	1 083	1 083	247	718	61	24	30	86	4	41	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14 109	14 109	4 158	7 357	582	765	891	614	328	475	
Nonfamily householder	10 477	10 477	3 081	5 641	414	558	733	393	265	361	
65 years and over	4 318	4 318	1 411	2 247	135	326	330	133	179	161	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	84 873	84 873	23 672	37 507	1 566	1 897	4 537	2 909	2 065	2 276	
Persons under 18 years	21 689	21 689	6 111	8 804	312	404	1 116	851	470	618	
Related children under 18 years	21 513	21 513	6 093	8 673	294	395	1 116	845	470	615	
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 134	15 134	4 361	5 911	165	262	777	596	341	419	
Persons 65 years and over	11 402	11 402	3 423	5 863	253	432	685	306	423	332	
Persons 75 years and over	4 628	4 628	1 540	2 340	82	276	279	158	237	153	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	2 121	2 121	515	1 138	39	75	86	150	5	73	
Percent below poverty level	9.0	9.0	8.0	11.0	11.0	19.6	6.9	19.9	9	12.0	
Householder worked in 1989	1 145	1 145	285	606	27	28	60	92	5	51	
With related children under 18 years	1 766	1 766	442	956	39	69	68	133	5	67	
With related children under 5 years	1 016	1 016	235	628	39	33	30	95	5	29	
Married-couple families	635	635	133	269	—	20	4	39	5	12	
Householder worked in 1989	277	277	58	122	—	10	4	7	5	6	
With related children under 18 years	382	382	89	148	—	20	—	22	5	6	
With related children under 5 years	166	166	47	70	—	10	—	14	5	6	
Female householder, no husband present	1 369	1 369	337	820	39	45	74	111	—	52	
Householder worked in 1989	828	828	212	477	27	18	56	85	—	36	
With related children under 18 years	1 293	1 293	322	765	39	45	68	111	—	52	
With related children under 5 years	811	811	184	540	39	19	30	81	—	23	
Unrelated individuals	3 415	3 415	984	1 815	110	228	221	163	64	108	
Nonfamily householder	2 394	2 394	740	1 265	87	182	186	104	56	91	
65 years and over	1 407	1 407	456	731	23	103	116	50	56	51	
Persons	9 903	9 903	2 583	5 231	234	483	490	607	91	318	
Percent below poverty level	11.7	11.7	10.9	13.9	14.9	25.5	10.8	20.9	4.4	14.0	
Persons under 18 years	3 635	3 635	924	2 002	94	167	154	269	17	120	
Related children under 18 years	3 492	3 492	906	1 899	85	158	154	263	17	117	
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 118	2 118	561	1 062	30	96	121	116	10	71	
Persons 65 years and over	1 736	1 736	514	904	23	103	132	55	56	70	
Persons 75 years and over	1 035	1 035	355	531	6	86	61	34	45	64	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 082	3 082	717	1 737	101	136	78	237	18	86	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	13 648	13 648	3 746	6 947	333	626	843	797	154	465	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	26 586	26 586	7 050	12 983	637	1 162	1 512	1 207	425	990	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city, Androscoggin County—Con.					Lewiston city, Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)		Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	1 025	1 048	1 582	—		828	770	3 153	1 822	1 778	1 073
Less than \$5,000	46	17	43	—		141	72	285	231	99	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	87	79	—		302	127	653	388	198	80
\$10,000 to \$14,999	78	38	63	—		114	111	503	329	218	80
\$15,000 to \$24,999	150	203	196	—		166	175	777	242	325	189
\$25,000 to \$34,999	230	267	342	—		61	123	449	360	295	165
\$35,000 to \$49,999	277	224	323	—		34	104	305	225	319	267
\$50,000 to \$74,999	182	133	308	—		10	50	88	16	224	168
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	56	101	—		—	—	61	9	59	92
\$100,000 or more	17	23	127	—		—	8	32	22	41	25
Median (dollars)	33 045	31 519	39 167	—		9 167	19 167	16 499	14 422	27 008	35 510
Mean (dollars)	39 069	36 530	49 863	—		13 064	22 955	21 551	20 628	33 389	39 680
Families	795	838	1 251	—		359	356	1 448	1 135	1 235	846
Median income (dollars)	35 797	33 726	44 621	—		10 605	25 761	21 510	17 675	32 444	40 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 111	1 078	1 488	—		525	639	2 781	1 339	1 455	1 170
Median income (dollars)	21 030	21 616	26 627	—		11 052	15 144	11 752	12 649	19 410	18 952
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.5	59.2	59.5	—		37.9	54.8	39.6	43.5	52.0	57.9
Median income (dollars)	27 885	27 208	32 405	—		16 683	20 625	20 167	20 580	25 372	25 481
Females 15 years and over, with income	961	1 043	1 550	—		670	626	3 277	1 583	1 759	1 103
Median income (dollars)	11 130	10 746	11 741	—		6 202	8 937	6 805	7 227	10 818	11 090
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.8	46.9	35.2	—		17.9	26.8	24.4	25.0	35.3	36.8
Median income (dollars)	18 457	16 750	18 750	—		13 720	14 333	15 669	13 904	16 692	19 053
Per capita income (dollars)	13 925	13 484	18 379	—		7 377	11 505	10 042	8 429	14 521	14 489
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	1 025	1 048	1 582	—		828	770	3 153	1 822	1 778	1 073
With earnings	900	893	1 312	—		443	575	2 175	1 300	1 297	921
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 697	37 458	50 073	—		15 999	24 759	23 126	21 182	35 932	39 261
With Social Security income	246	272	419	—		339	228	1 101	553	700	349
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 788	7 776	8 841	—		5 920	7 830	6 986	7 352	7 838	7 874
With public assistance income	63	85	74	—		241	65	383	447	132	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 508	3 530	4 383	—		3 907	4 669	2 822	3 322	3 211	4 042
With retirement income	163	106	197	—		97	93	324	218	290	108
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 299	6 913	7 850	—		3 211	5 204	6 915	5 700	6 203	4 226
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	43 009	39 053	54 801	—		15 528	28 655	26 699	21 585	39 153	44 937
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 339	41 336	53 733	—		12 552	27 287	22 579	15 538	33 668	45 268
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 281	37 057	55 736	—		21 238	30 668	30 523	30 203	42 592	44 730
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 313	41 748	58 394	—		25 498	34 406	31 875	27 706	44 626	45 140
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 892	47 080	58 685	—		28 706	42 195	31 275	24 277	44 498	46 704
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 561	37 474	58 153	—		23 534	26 920	32 332	30 808	44 688	44 156
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 643	17 830	26 562	—		6 109	18 031	12 822	12 389	16 221	31 816
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 821	14 509	23 370	—		6 066	6 897	8 132	7 804	12 243	25 615
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 906	24 344	31 953	—		6 583	44 155	18 652	26 060	24 235	35 847
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	795	838	1 251	—		359	356	1 448	1 135	1 235	846
Householder worked in 1989	657	693	1 049	—		193	299	1 003	824	909	742
With related children under 18 years	412	412	594	—		236	212	697	693	489	326
With related children under 5 years	150	178	255	—		157	119	360	409	214	79
Married-couple families	677	717	1 107	—		158	202	982	638	975	792
Householder worked in 1989	570	597	926	—		111	157	707	491	726	696
With related children under 18 years	356	333	512	—		60	99	425	323	324	306
With related children under 5 years	123	138	241	—		37	38	180	178	124	79
Female householder, no husband present	58	77	121	—		157	87	406	434	202	33
Householder worked in 1989	46	52	100	—		57	75	260	276	143	33
With related children under 18 years	44	51	76	—		144	61	225	331	135	13
With related children under 5 years	27	27	8	—		110	61	155	199	73	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	345	333	407	—		635	582	2 172	980	634	290
Nonfamily householder	230	210	331	—		469	414	1 705	687	543	227
65 years and over	79	76	127	—		249	135	655	297	258	96
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 845	2 872	4 271	—		1 602	1 566	6 156	4 345	4 109	2 901
Persons under 18 years	753	752	1 147	—		429	312	1 192	1 326	856	629
Related children under 18 years	753	752	1 147	—		408	294	1 152	1 316	838	629
Related children 5 to 17 years	564	562	840	—		248	165	679	793	573	501
Persons 65 years and over	321	329	595	—		300	253	1 287	552	812	417
Persons 75 years and over	99	113	225	—		156	82	692	229	294	132
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	48	50	28	—		179	39	246	329	157	13
Percent below poverty level	6.0	6.0	2.2	—		49.9	11.0	17.0	29.0	12.7	1.5
Householder worked in 1989	19	16	14	—		71	27	135	199	69	7
With related children under 18 years	41	31	28	—		165	39	184	320	109	13
With related children under 5 years	18	10	15	—		117	39	123	218	80	—
Married-couple families	17	16	20	—		21	—	65	68	51	13
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	14	—		7	—	27	52	16	7
With related children under 18 years	10	6	20	—		14	—	34	59	15	13
With related children under 5 years	5	—	7	—		7	—	—	44	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	19	28	8	—		144	39	170	255	88	—
Householder worked in 1989	7	10	—	—		57	27	108	147	53	—
With related children under 18 years	19	19	8	—		137	39	139	255	82	—
With related children under 5 years	13	10	8	—		110	39	123	168	62	—
Unrelated individuals	71	65	64	—		243	110	576	378	82	37
Nonfamily householder	33	38	50	—		170	87	389	252	56	17
65 years and over	28	14	38	—		95	23	255	140	48	6
Persons	206	196	192	—		758	234	1 230	1 486	469	116
Percent below poverty level	7.2	6.8	4.5	—		47.3	14.9	20.0	34.2	11.4	4.0
Persons under 18 years	63	54	80	—		331	94	328	712	176	40
Related children under 18 years	63	54	80	—		310	85	288	712	167	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	44	60	—		179	30	113	424	82	40
Persons 65 years and over	28	32	38	—		102	23	320	140	81	6
Persons 75 years and over	16	28	21	—		68	6	215	72	61	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	73	38	51	—		176	101	559	449	145	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	308	303	250	—		888	333	1 713	1 857	578	185
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	726	517	511	—		1 156	637	3 062	2 684	1 057	560

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city, Androscoggin County—Con			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 114	2 766	1 676	1 684	1 834	1 478	998	—	1 236	1 277
Less than \$5,000	53	63	46	79	58	48	46	—	43	41
\$5,000 to \$9,999	213	132	105	148	163	84	123	—	73	159
\$10,000 to \$14,999	282	208	124	129	102	146	114	—	115	76
\$15,000 to \$24,999	342	513	376	344	345	265	196	—	198	255
\$25,000 to \$34,999	373	632	345	372	385	305	246	—	242	252
\$35,000 to \$49,999	402	657	307	372	447	404	151	—	264	309
\$50,000 to \$74,999	308	445	232	164	265	144	99	—	230	151
\$75,000 to \$99,999	72	70	67	50	55	55	7	—	43	23
\$100,000 or more	69	46	74	26	14	27	16	—	28	11
Median (dollars)	29 877	32 948	30 211	29 331	31 128	30 296	25 909	—	32 897	30 039
Mean (dollars)	35 482	36 048	37 812	31 451	33 462	34 944	29 742	—	36 682	31 186
Families	1 516	2 209	1 235	1 290	1 436	1 185	785	—	1 033	1 023
Median income (dollars)	35 354	35 693	33 986	32 104	35 278	33 398	28 933	—	36 932	31 590
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 952	2 731	1 701	1 573	1 791	1 571	982	—	1 338	1 279
Median income (dollars)	19 949	21 672	20 928	20 289	21 451	18 256	18 393	—	21 074	20 783
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.6	66.1	53.3	64.1	62.2	55.6	55.9	—	61.7	64.6
Median income (dollars)	26 508	25 930	26 103	24 413	26 435	25 012	24 484	—	26 189	23 860
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 073	2 892	2 006	1 483	1 704	1 416	939	—	1 168	1 242
Median income (dollars)	10 250	10 901	8 312	10 151	10 371	10 428	8 040	—	11 870	8 668
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.5	46.1	31.7	33.2	36.9	42.4	26.2	—	44.2	38.0
Median income (dollars)	20 053	16 489	16 955	16 195	16 624	16 329	15 918	—	17 949	14 860
Per capita income (dollars)	14 782	13 118	13 809	11 880	12 108	12 015	10 371	—	12 677	11 064
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 114	2 766	1 676	1 684	1 834	1 478	998	—	1 236	1 277
With earnings	1 562	2 498	1 426	1 428	1 620	1 288	834	—	1 092	1 099
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 849	35 102	35 954	32 208	33 343	33 904	29 824	—	36 929	32 014
With Social Security income	769	605	441	390	383	304	316	—	271	314
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 289	7 304	9 074	7 232	6 669	7 166	6 835	—	6 643	8 022
With public assistance income	71	166	90	82	85	108	113	—	77	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 527	3 850	4 217	2 805	3 323	3 961	3 419	—	3 298	2 487
With retirement income	279	301	222	209	278	208	108	—	130	160
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 908	6 301	9 228	6 750	7 807	8 466	5 592	—	7 675	5 334
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	41 693	39 181	42 241	34 585	36 833	37 677	32 554	—	40 061	33 887
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 195	39 905	37 362	34 612	36 547	34 175	33 891	—	43 072	35 649
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 601	38 421	46 450	34 555	37 209	41 494	30 610	—	36 646	31 284
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 551	41 538	47 563	36 900	39 622	41 078	35 894	—	42 986	36 724
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 395	44 034	45 102	38 058	40 330	38 402	38 629	—	46 919	39 415
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 079	38 772	49 345	35 741	38 696	43 871	32 426	—	38 793	32 574
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 795	23 362	17 010	19 444	19 419	19 932	17 310	—	18 112	16 406
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 388	14 677	14 316	16 225	15 259	15 441	16 785	—	19 060	10 546
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 224	31 770	22 892	25 337	26 586	27 324	19 018	—	16 617	26 515
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	1 516	2 209	1 235	1 290	1 436	1 185	785	—	1 033	1 023
Householder worked in 1989	1 170	1 922	964	1 070	1 257	943	655	—	911	878
With related children under 18 years	630	1 173	577	686	839	648	494	—	573	619
With related children under 5 years	254	398	185	284	321	257	204	—	210	232
Married-couple families	1 285	1 838	1 000	1 090	1 221	981	626	—	909	872
Householder worked in 1989	1 002	1 610	781	909	1 097	807	515	—	807	771
With related children under 18 years	552	993	420	558	702	518	373	—	493	538
With related children under 5 years	191	358	149	233	304	227	146	—	200	212
Female householder, no husband present	177	309	191	150	177	172	119	—	98	109
Householder worked in 1989	122	250	147	123	130	111	100	—	83	83
With related children under 18 years	64	167	131	97	126	117	97	—	60	69
With related children under 5 years	49	40	31	33	11	21	34	—	5	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	696	780	588	535	557	442	346	—	346	368
Nonfamily householder	598	557	441	394	398	293	213	—	203	254
65 years and over	323	141	93	119	173	98	101	—	62	107
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 013	7 549	4 266	4 426	4 978	4 195	2 838	—	3 600	3 657
Persons under 18 years	1 024	1 991	1 045	1 194	1 414	1 188	872	—	1 058	1 048
Related children under 18 years	1 024	1 984	1 028	1 194	1 414	1 178	872	—	1 041	1 048
Related children 5 to 17 years	741	1 455	756	836	961	858	671	—	783	753
Persons 65 years and over	987	708	547	423	410	348	342	—	282	311
Persons 75 years and over	375	173	207	145	164	134	138	—	87	80
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	13	87	75	99	106	78	58	—	52	75
Percent below poverty level	9	3.9	6.1	7.7	7.4	6.6	7.4	—	5.0	7.3
Householder worked in 1989	7	56	35	64	62	12	34	—	41	41
With related children under 18 years	7	71	48	84	80	64	43	—	34	63
With related children under 5 years	7	21	23	33	34	14	21	—	14	37
Married-couple families	—	24	27	41	72	33	30	—	28	29
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	5	12	43	—	13	—	22	7
With related children under 18 years	—	8	5	32	46	19	15	—	16	17
With related children under 5 years	—	8	5	23	34	—	—	—	9	17
Female householder, no husband present	13	63	48	52	34	45	28	—	13	40
Householder worked in 1989	7	48	30	46	19	12	21	—	13	28
With related children under 18 years	7	63	43	46	34	45	28	—	13	40
With related children under 5 years	7	13	18	27	11	14	21	—	—	14
Unrelated individuals	151	184	54	111	54	99	140	—	138	74
Nonfamily householder	141	129	24	84	43	58	95	—	68	41
65 years and over	119	45	—	41	34	38	38	—	42	27
Persons	186	462	290	423	367	374	289	—	293	343
Percent below poverty level	3.7	6.1	6.8	9.6	7.4	8.9	10.2	—	8.1	9.4
Persons under 18 years	14	164	143	145	138	154	49	—	83	140
Related children under 18 years	14	157	126	145	138	144	49	—	71	140
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	105	83	102	97	121	25	—	53	97
Persons 65 years and over	125	75	32	50	67	51	59	—	60	31
Persons 75 years and over	68	23	12	25	60	20	22	—	8	14
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	41	104	99	115	133	88	70	—	89	133
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	293	660	440	570	576	431	—	—	356	520
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 072	1 723	1 032	1 150	1 273	1 144	1 074	—	932	980

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)		
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
All persons .....	86 795	86 795	23 848	39 173
Native .....	83 779	83 779	23 320	37 078
Foreign born .....	3 016	3 016	528	2 095
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Linguistically isolated households .....	1 829	1 829	295	1 360
Persons 5 years and over .....	80 560	80 560	22 188	36 463
Speak a language other than English .....	19 880	19 880	3 900	13 005
Do not speak English "very well" .....	5 536	5 536	1 063	3 737
In linguistically isolated households .....	2 740	2 740	440	2 012
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	20 957	20 957	5 538	9 332
Preprimary school .....	1 584	1 584	493	527
Public school .....	1 076	1 076	339	339
Elementary or high school .....	14 377	14 377	3 995	5 817
Public school .....	12 847	12 847	3 739	4 988
College .....	4 996	4 996	1 050	2 988
Public college .....	2 826	2 826	818	1 263
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Persons 25 years and over .....	55 312	55 312	15 634	24 938
Less than 9th grade .....	8 441	8 441	1 601	5 212
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	7 837	7 837	2 038	3 836
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	21 011	21 011	5 581	9 095
Some college, no degree .....	7 791	7 791	2 359	3 164
Associate degree .....	3 265	3 265	1 064	1 224
Bachelor's degree .....	4 734	4 734	2 045	1 484
Graduate or professional degree .....	2 233	2 233	946	923
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	70.6	70.6	76.7	63.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	12.6	12.6	19.1	9.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 250	1 250	1 226	1 168
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>				
Persons 5 years and over .....	80 560	80 560	22 188	36 463
Same house .....	42 613	42 613	11 761	18 318
Different house in United States .....	37 465	37 465	10 306	17 921
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	18 996	18 996	5 865	10 831
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	4 670	4 670	525	1 205
Different MSA/PMSA .....	7 539	7 539	2 201	3 243
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	6 260	6 260	1 715	2 642
Abroad .....	482	482	121	224
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over .....	41 472	41 472	11 242	18 329
Car, truck, or van .....	36 868	36 868	10 188	15 585
Drove alone .....	29 538	29 538	8 351	12 142
Carpooled .....	7 330	7 330	1 837	3 443
Public transportation .....	424	424	92	292
Other means .....	2 868	2 868	580	1 990
Worked at home .....	1 312	1 312	382	462
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	19.3	19.3	17.9	17.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	31 976	31 976	9 028	15 114
Central city .....	28 750	28 750	8 773	14 660
Outside central city .....	3 226	3 226	255	454
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	9 496	9 496	2 214	3 215
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Persons 16 years and over .....	67 331	67 331	18 500	31 285
In labor force .....	45 375	45 375	12 270	20 184
Employed .....	41 709	41 709	11 368	18 594
Unemployed .....	3 145	3 145	815	1 500
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.5
Females 16 years and over .....	35 526	35 526	9 777	16 921
Employed .....	19 618	19 618	5 225	8 929
Unemployed .....	1 453	1 453	347	766
With own children under 6 years .....	5 304	5 304	1 443	2 281
In labor force .....	3 579	3 579	923	1 490
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	6 053	6 053	1 622	2 370
In labor force .....	4 906	4 906	1 306	1 891
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	5 257	5 257	1 305	2 600
Not enrolled in school .....	1 267	1 267	273	655
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	448	448	98	213
Not high school graduate .....	512	512	127	309
Employed .....	286	286	65	172
Unemployed .....	91	91	16	62
Not in labor force .....	135	135	46	75
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	49 307	49 307	13 194	22 473
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	37 924	37 924	10 199	17 182
50 to 52 weeks .....	28 027	28 027	7 509	12 430
<b>DISABILITY</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	54 140	54 140	14 586	24 628
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	2 386	2 386	694	1 218
With a mobility limitation .....	1 320	1 320	442	599
In labor force .....	229	229	91	106
With a self-care limitation .....	1 682	1 682	472	880
With a work disability .....	6 105	6 105	1 496	3 053
In labor force .....	2 786	2 786	717	1 336
Prevented from working .....	2 930	2 930	721	1 496
No work disability .....	48 035	48 035	13 090	21 575
In labor force .....	40 639	40 639	11 057	18 033
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	11 378	11 378	3 418	5 844
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	2 620	2 620	802	1 442
With a mobility limitation .....	1 922	1 922	598	1 015
With a self-care limitation .....	1 599	1 599	504	852

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)		
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	41 709	41 709	11 368	18 594
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	3 940	3 940	1 232	1 660
Professional specialty occupations .....	4 655	4 655	1 668	1 832
Technicians and related support occupations .....	1 374	1 374	494	509
Sales occupations .....	4 609	4 609	1 389	2 060
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	6 741	6 741	1 739	3 137
Private household occupations .....	158	158	28	52
Protective service occupations .....	658	658	210	281
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	5 091	5 091	1 128	2 599
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	481	481	160	157
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	5 948	5 948	1 435	2 454
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	4 618	4 618	1 038	2 302
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1 616	1 616	317	749
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	1 820	1 820	530	802
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Households .....	33 690	33 690	9 423	15 812
Less than \$5,000 .....	1 809	1 809	504	990
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	3 991	3 991	1 095	2 152
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 362	3 362	751	1 937
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	6 530	6 530	1 861	3 073
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	6 372	6 372	1 804	2 777
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	6 292	6 292	1 763	2 595
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	3 671	3 671	1 084	1 541
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	958	958	295	430
\$100,000 or more .....	705	705	266	317
Median (dollars) .....	26 606	26 606	27 463	24 140
Mean (dollars) .....	31 692	31 692	33 710	29 784
Families .....	23 332	23 332	6 367	10 254
Median income (dollars) .....	31 995	31 995	32 773	30 987
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 542	12 542	13 604	12 355
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>				
Households .....	33 690	33 690	9 423	15 812
With earnings .....	26 679	26 679	7 314	12 056
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	33 083	33 083	35 724	31 429
With Social Security income .....	9 834	9 834	2 733	5 046
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 436	7 436	7 358	7 616
With public assistance income .....	2 899	2 899	764	1 605
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 583	3 583	4 038	3 464
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>				
Families (dollars) .....	36 964	36 964	39 992	35 639
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	35 264	35 264	37 349	33 110
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	41 380	41 380	45 166	40 610
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	42 404	42 404	45 422	42 239
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	17 309	17 309	17 383	16 683
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	12 494	12 494	13 600	10 522
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>				
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>				
Families .....	23 332	23 332	6 367	10 254
Householder worked in 1989 .....	18 875	18 875	5 261	7 941
With related children under 18 years .....	12 061	12 061	3 276	4 967
With related children under 5 years .....	5 002	5 002	1 354	2 153
Married-couple families .....	18 572	18 572	5 087	7 819
Householder worked in 1989 .....	15 337	15 337	4 234	6 230
With related children under 18 years .....	9 032	9 032	2 413	3 470
With related children under 5 years .....	3 679	3 679	1 044	1 326
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 759	3 759	975	1 967
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2 717	2 717	761	1 334
With related children under 18 years .....	2 508	2 508	708	1 242
With related children under 5 years .....	1 074	1 074	247	709
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	13 927	13 927	4 128	7 229
Nonfamily householder .....	10 358	10 358	3 056	5 558
65 years and over .....	4 299	4 299	1 406	2 233
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	83 699	83 699	23 235	36 985
Persons under 18 years .....	21 259	21 259	5 945	8 603
Related children under 18 years .....	21 092	21 092	5 927	8 481
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	14 909	14 909	4 291	5 791
Persons 65 years and over .....	11 378	11 378	3 418	5 844
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>				
Families .....	2 078	2 078	507	1 109
Percent below poverty level .....	8.9	8.9	8.0	10.8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 106	1 106	281	577
With related children under 18 years .....	1 727	1 727	438	927
With related children under 5 years .....	997	997	231	619
Married-couple families .....	625	625	129	269
Householder worked in 1989 .....	267	267	54	122
With related children under 18 years .....	376	376	89	148
With related children under 5 years .....	160	160	47	70
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 340	1 340	337	791
Householder worked in 1989 .....	799	799	212	448
With related children under 18 years .....	1 264	1 264	322	736
With related children under 5 years .....	802	802	184	531
Unrelated individuals .....	3 374	3 374	971	1 800
Nonfamily householder .....	2 379	2 379	732	1 258
65 years and over .....	1 407	1 407	456	731
Persons .....	9 656	9 656	2 513	5 090
Percent below poverty level .....	11.5	11.5	10.8	13.8
Persons under 18 years .....	3 501	3 501	887	1 911
Related children under 18 years .....	3 367	3 367	869	1 817
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	2 073	2 073	556	1 022
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 736	1 736	514	904
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	3 004	3 004	701	1 688
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	13 317	13 317	3 650	6 749

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons .....	448	448
Native .....	413	413
Foreign born .....	35	35
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	-	-
Persons 5 years and over .....	356	356
Speak a language other than English .....	22	22
Do not speak English "very well" .....	-	-
In linguistically isolated households .....	-	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	167	167
Preprimary school .....	-	-
Public school .....	-	-
Elementary or high school .....	132	132
Public school .....	120	120
College .....	35	35
Public college .....	8	8
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over .....	171	171
Less than 9th grade .....	13	13
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	27	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	74	74
Some college, no degree .....	21	21
Associate degree .....	-	-
Bachelor's degree .....	27	27
Graduate or professional degree .....	9	9
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	76.6	76.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	21.1	21.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	646	646
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over .....	356	356
Same house .....	40	40
Different house in United States .....	281	281
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	92	92
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	6	6
Different MSA/PMSA .....	166	166
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	17	17
Abroad .....	35	35
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over .....	95	95
Car, truck, or van .....	61	61
Drove alone .....	30	30
Carpooled .....	31	31
Public transportation .....	-	-
Other means .....	25	25
Worked at home .....	9	9
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	19.0	19.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	69	69
Central city .....	63	63
Outside central city .....	6	6
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	26	26
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over .....	266	266
In labor force .....	140	140
Employed .....	104	104
Unemployed .....	29	29
Percent of civilian labor force .....	21.8	21.8
Females 16 years and over .....	108	108
Employed .....	55	55
Unemployed .....	14	14
With own children under 6 years .....	50	50
In labor force .....	41	41
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	14	14
In labor force .....	14	14
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	55	55
Not enrolled in school .....	5	5
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	-	-
Not high school graduate .....	-	-
Employed .....	-	-
Unemployed .....	-	-
Not in labor force .....	-	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	196	196
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	127	127
50 to 52 weeks .....	67	67
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	229	229
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	-	-
With a mobility limitation .....	-	-
In labor force .....	-	-
With a self-care limitation .....	-	-
With a work disability .....	40	40
In labor force .....	12	12
Prevented from working .....	15	15
No work disability .....	189	189
In labor force .....	121	121
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	5	5
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	-	-
With a mobility limitation .....	-	-
With a self-care limitation .....	-	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	104	104
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	28	28
Professional specialty occupations .....	-	-
Technicians and related support occupations .....	-	-
Sales occupations .....	8	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	7	7
Private household occupations .....	-	-
Protective service occupations .....	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	39	39
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	17	17
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	5	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	-	-
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	131	131
Less than \$5,000 .....	7	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	33	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	16	16
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	18	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	36	36
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	14	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	7	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	-	-
\$100,000 or more .....	-	-
Median (dollars) .....	23 068	23 068
Mean (dollars) .....	22 002	22 002
Families .....	89	89
Median income (dollars) .....	23 542	23 542
Per capita income (dollars) .....	7 317	7 317
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	131	131
With earnings .....	114	114
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	18 931	18 931
With Social Security income .....	35	35
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	5 133	5 133
With public assistance income .....	40	40
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	2 055	2 055
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	24 064	24 064
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	17 163	17 163
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	35 117	35 117
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	25 995	25 995
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	12 174	12 174
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	12 174	12 174
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>		
Families .....	89	89
Householder worked in 1989 .....	77	77
With related children under 18 years .....	68	68
With related children under 5 years .....	33	33
Married-couple families .....	47	47
Householder worked in 1989 .....	39	39
With related children under 18 years .....	26	26
With related children under 5 years .....	20	20
Female householder, no husband present .....	38	38
Householder worked in 1989 .....	38	38
With related children under 18 years .....	38	38
With related children under 5 years .....	9	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	63	63
Nonfamily householder .....	42	42
65 years and over .....	5	5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	394	394
Persons under 18 years .....	193	193
Related children under 18 years .....	184	184
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	92	92
Persons 65 years and over .....	5	5
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	27	27
Percent below poverty level .....	30.3	30.3
Householder worked in 1989 .....	23	23
With related children under 18 years .....	27	27
With related children under 5 years .....	13	13
Married-couple families .....	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 .....	-	-
With related children under 18 years .....	-	-
With related children under 5 years .....	-	-
Female householder, no husband present .....	23	23
Householder worked in 1989 .....	23	23
With related children under 18 years .....	23	23
With related children under 5 years .....	9	9
Unrelated individuals .....	13	13
Nonfamily householder .....	-	-
65 years and over .....	-	-
Persons .....	118	118
Percent below poverty level .....	29.9	29.9
Persons under 18 years .....	87	87
Related children under 18 years .....	78	78
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	33	33
Persons 65 years and over .....	-	-
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	49	49
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	164	164

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>478</b>	<b>478</b>
Native .....	193	193
Foreign born .....	285	285
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	34	34
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>443</b>	<b>443</b>
Speak a language other than English .....	269	269
Do not speak English "very well" .....	131	131
In linguistically isolated households .....	82	82
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>
Preprimary school .....	—	—
Public school .....	—	—
Elementary or high school .....	128	128
Public school .....	97	97
College .....	92	92
Public college .....	28	28
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>249</b>	<b>249</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	40	40
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	48	48
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	64	64
Some college, no degree .....	52	52
Associate degree .....	5	5
Bachelor's degree .....	32	32
Graduate or professional degree .....	8	8
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	64.7	64.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	16.1	16.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	919	919
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>443</b>	<b>443</b>
Same house .....	171	171
Different house in United States .....	181	181
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA .....	54	54
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA .....	—	—
Different MSA/PMSEA .....	105	105
Not in an MSA/PMSEA .....	22	22
Abroad .....	91	91
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>225</b>	<b>225</b>
Car, truck, or van .....	177	177
Drove alone .....	133	133
Carpooled .....	44	44
Public transportation .....	—	—
Other means .....	48	48
Worked at home .....	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	19.8	19.8
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence .....	171	171
Central city .....	166	166
Outside central city .....	5	5
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence .....	54	54
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>355</b>	<b>355</b>
In labor force .....	236	236
Employed .....	219	219
Unemployed .....	11	11
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.8	4.8
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>196</b>	<b>196</b>
Employed .....	113	113
Unemployed .....	7	7
With own children under 6 years .....	36	36
In labor force .....	13	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	45	45
In labor force .....	38	38
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	13	13
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	13	13
Not high school graduate .....	6	6
Employed .....	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—
Not in labor force .....	6	6
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b> .....	<b>273</b>	<b>273</b>
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	215	215
50 to 52 weeks .....	144	144
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	<b>335</b>	<b>335</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	28	28
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—
In labor force .....	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	28	28
With a work disability .....	—	—
In labor force .....	—	—
Prevented from working .....	—	—
No work disability .....	335	335
In labor force .....	225	225
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	219	219
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	28	28
Professional specialty occupations .....	12	12
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—	—
Sales occupations .....	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	26	26
Private household occupations .....	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	94	94
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	34	34
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	19	19
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	6	6
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	89	89
Less than \$5,000 .....	4	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	6	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	7	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	27	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	18	18
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	13	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	14	14
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	25 179	25 179
Mean (dollars) .....	28 795	28 795
Families .....	61	61
Median income (dollars) .....	29 205	29 205
Per capita income (dollars) .....	7 842	7 842
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	89	89
With earnings .....	80	80
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	27 852	27 852
With Social Security income .....	6	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	257	257
With public assistance income .....	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	31 703	31 703
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	41 442	41 442
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	31 703	31 703
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	41 442	41 442
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>		
Families .....	61	61
Householder worked in 1989 .....	61	61
With related children under 18 years .....	31	31
With related children under 5 years .....	11	11
Married-couple families .....	61	61
Householder worked in 1989 .....	61	61
With related children under 18 years .....	31	31
With related children under 5 years .....	11	11
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	38	38
Nonfamily householder .....	28	28
65 years and over .....	9	9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	434	434
Persons under 18 years .....	140	140
Related children under 18 years .....	140	140
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	105	105
Persons 65 years and over .....	14	14
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	4	4
Percent below poverty level .....	6.6	6.6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	4	4
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Married-couple families .....	4	4
Householder worked in 1989 .....	4	4
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	—	—
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—
65 years and over .....	—	—
Persons .....	21	21
Percent below poverty level .....	4.8	4.8
Persons under 18 years .....	—	—
Related children under 18 years .....	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	—	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	16	16
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	36	36

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Androscoggin County	Auburn city, Androscoggin County				
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city		Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105
All housing units	36 959	36 959	10 406	17 118	741	1 155	2 117	1 223	887	1 014
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990	792	792	311	256	30	—	67	12	20	—
1985 to 1988	3 146	3 146	855	1 066	—	42	391	111	70	8
1980 to 1984	1 850	1 850	585	362	—	54	198	14	98	31
1970 to 1979	5 625	5 625	1 029	2 187	23	173	229	33	77	6
1960 to 1969	4 037	4 037	659	2 280	8	41	193	23	57	22
1950 to 1959	3 585	3 585	1 094	1 903	17	29	204	32	130	58
1940 to 1949	2 759	2 759	932	1 339	34	33	133	85	78	116
1939 or earlier	15 165	15 165	4 941	7 725	629	783	702	913	357	773
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom	509	509	196	257	26	66	116	—	4	6
1 bedroom	5 969	5 969	1 854	3 376	249	580	382	317	132	220
2 bedrooms	12 486	12 486	3 311	5 839	204	302	760	400	257	387
3 bedrooms	12 844	12 844	3 248	5 852	226	135	523	338	292	275
4 bedrooms	4 100	4 100	1 388	1 494	22	62	246	116	183	98
5 or more bedrooms	1 051	1 051	409	300	14	10	90	52	19	28
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	164	164	140	24	—	—	48	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	224	224	118	47	—	—	93	—	21	4
Vacant condominium housing units	46	46	46	—	—	—	42	—	—	4
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities	36 493	36 493	10 270	16 900	709	1 130	2 045	1 206	883	1 006
Source of water, public system or private company	30 202	30 202	9 063	16 604	741	1 150	1 697	1 223	887	1 014
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 336	28 336	8 317	16 139	741	1 143	1 559	1 210	853	1 014
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	288	288	67	64	—	14	16	18	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units	130	130	42	7	—	—	16	7	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	83	83	20	43	—	14	—	6	—	—
Occupied housing units	33 919	33 919	9 547	15 823	669	992	1 916	1 149	851	965
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas	2 352	2 352	842	1 510	77	171	153	181	106	124
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	534	534	176	191	21	43	31	32	6	39
Electricity	3 163	3 163	816	1 235	35	155	214	31	78	41
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	25 364	25 364	7 054	12 329	512	603	1 405	866	574	727
All other fuels	2 426	2 426	623	520	24	14	113	30	81	19
No fuel used	80	80	36	38	—	6	—	9	6	15
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None	4 664	4 664	1 348	2 943	174	400	270	236	122	211
1	12 510	12 510	3 426	6 582	293	376	766	438	234	445
2	12 698	12 698	3 759	4 858	159	153	704	371	430	257
3 or more	4 047	4 047	1 014	1 440	43	63	176	104	65	52
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units	19 813	19 813	5 439	7 441	214	134	966	440	566	330
1989 to March 1990	1 716	1 716	476	634	21	8	76	39	61	34
1985 to 1988	4 730	4 730	1 237	1 395	38	18	181	100	126	40
1980 to 1984	2 640	2 640	728	722	23	6	158	54	64	35
1970 to 1979	4 726	4 726	1 169	1 928	20	50	155	103	134	51
1969 or earlier	6 001	6 001	1 829	2 762	112	52	396	144	181	170
Renter-occupied housing units	14 106	14 106	4 108	8 382	455	858	950	709	285	635
1989 to March 1990	5 575	5 575	1 671	3 281	209	273	440	317	105	237
1985 to 1988	4 866	4 866	1 368	2 888	149	258	346	251	138	204
1980 to 1984	1 770	1 770	551	989	56	164	67	93	21	103
1970 to 1979	1 255	1 255	333	827	26	109	49	19	5	70
1969 or earlier	640	640	185	397	15	54	48	29	16	21
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit	1 744	1 744	504	996	81	160	36	150	18	59
Householder 65 years and over	7 886	7 886	2 364	3 987	158	371	495	231	299	252
Owner-occupied housing units	4 679	4 679	1 347	2 077	68	47	292	128	146	100
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	91	91	30	20	—	7	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	205	205	61	119	7	21	—	12	6	13
No vehicle available	2 218	2 218	689	1 332	69	195	168	71	114	87
Complete plumbing facilities	33 706	33 706	9 485	15 773	669	978	1 900	1 136	846	965
1.00 or less persons per room	33 184	33 184	9 353	15 561	653	959	1 859	1 122	846	948
1.01 or more persons per room	522	522	132	212	16	19	41	14	—	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	213	213	62	50	—	14	16	13	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room	206	206	62	50	—	14	16	13	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 499	39 499	43 615	40 174	33 334	28 847	40 380	39 067	39 939	30 500
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 778	19 778	20 310	19 215	15 998	15 775	22 805	18 452	19 915	20 168
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 672	4 672	1 313	2 479	124	299	275	275	67	166
Owner-occupied housing units	1 143	1 143	335	287	7	—	125	30	28	23
Renter-occupied housing units	3 529	3 529	978	2 192	117	299	150	245	39	143

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city, Androscoggin County—Con				Lewiston city, Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
All housing units .....	1 073	1 144	1 793	—	1 086	741	3 440	2 146	1 841	1 107
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	15	146	51	—	—	30	4	—	6	6
1985 to 1988 .....	32	77	124	—	8	—	25	62	45	47
1980 to 1984 .....	55	21	114	—	16	—	—	48	26	47
1970 to 1979 .....	141	199	171	—	32	23	181	51	281	189
1960 to 1969 .....	99	81	143	—	8	8	182	310	181	289
1950 to 1959 .....	183	193	265	—	—	17	306	142	288	222
1940 to 1949 .....	155	171	161	—	14	34	146	215	303	126
1939 or earlier .....	393	256	764	—	1 008	629	2 596	1 318	711	181
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	—	4	—	—	36	26	179	—	8	—
1 bedroom .....	60	98	65	—	474	249	1 315	444	276	84
2 bedrooms .....	260	412	533	—	352	204	1 044	811	696	341
3 bedrooms .....	526	379	780	—	205	226	779	752	671	546
4 bedrooms .....	140	218	325	—	19	22	70	92	171	124
5 or more bedrooms .....	87	33	90	—	—	14	53	47	19	12
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 073	1 140	1 787	—	1 061	709	3 328	2 131	1 833	1 096
Source of water, public system or private company .....	593	956	1 543	—	1 086	741	3 440	2 146	1 837	918
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	601	510	1 427	—	1 086	741	3 440	2 146	1 836	865
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	8	—	6	—	12	—	33	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	12	—	19	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 042	1 053	1 579	—	894	669	3 138	1 794	1 781	1 080
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	24	4	79	—	114	77	347	233	136	89
Bottled tank or LP gas .....	3	10	12	—	—	21	64	42	28	—
Electricity .....	86	71	140	—	290	35	131	92	75	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	781	865	1 233	—	463	512	2 577	1 378	1 482	876
All other fuels .....	148	103	115	—	27	24	19	26	60	68
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	8
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	57	12	40	—	518	174	995	672	232	26
1 .....	291	358	518	—	338	293	1 488	789	777	416
2 .....	496	530	818	—	38	159	571	272	570	468
3 or more .....	198	153	203	—	—	43	84	61	202	170
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.8	—	.5	1.1	.9	.9	1.4	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	856	825	1 322	—	43	214	568	282	1 071	864
1989 to March 1990 .....	44	69	145	—	—	21	16	42	61	12
1985 to 1988 .....	229	175	368	—	5	38	95	41	124	199
1980 to 1984 .....	98	80	233	—	6	23	55	19	120	97
1970 to 1979 .....	210	210	256	—	—	20	132	50	262	273
1969 or earlier .....	275	291	320	—	32	112	270	130	504	283
Renter-occupied housing units .....	186	228	257	—	851	455	2 570	1 512	710	216
1989 to March 1990 .....	82	116	101	—	330	209	1 007	688	301	46
1985 to 1988 .....	41	62	68	—	304	149	907	329	257	103
1980 to 1984 .....	29	29	45	—	79	56	287	225	61	19
1970 to 1979 .....	30	18	33	—	109	26	233	170	67	48
1969 or earlier .....	4	3	10	—	29	15	136	100	24	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	10	32	39	—	186	81	281	288	62	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	171	178	367	—	285	158	955	375	582	270
Owner-occupied housing units .....	141	154	339	—	6	68	269	104	396	242
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	9	—	—	22	7	16	26	23	—
No vehicle available .....	20	4	30	—	223	69	465	172	152	26
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 034	1 053	1 573	—	882	669	3 119	1 794	1 781	1 080
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 008	1 053	1 558	—	869	653	3 064	1 737	1 776	1 067
1.01 or more persons per room .....	26	—	15	—	13	16	55	57	5	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	8	—	6	—	12	—	19	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	8	—	6	—	12	—	19	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	40 201	42 220	56 919	—	28 214	33 334	36 736	30 690	40 695	39 506
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	22 628	24 475	26 771	—	12 347	15 998	18 012	17 557	19 976	26 932
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	81	74	76	—	363	124	629	612	230	35
Owner-occupied housing units .....	43	25	61	—	5	7	42	19	50	20
Renter-occupied housing units .....	38	49	15	—	358	117	587	593	180	15

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city, Androscoggin County—Con.			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 189	2 840	1 728	1 759	1 857	1 864	1 115	—	1 446	1 394
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	27	154	29	27	24	49	26	—	48	51
1985 to 1988.....	169	561	149	252	232	268	98	—	212	163
1980 to 1984.....	60	120	45	130	117	271	24	—	144	217
1970 to 1979.....	421	753	256	505	370	447	206	—	512	369
1960 to 1969.....	459	357	486	248	172	216	38	—	259	165
1950 to 1959.....	489	256	183	115	147	140	46	—	75	65
1940 to 1949.....	158	268	75	72	131	99	114	—	25	47
1939 or earlier.....	406	371	505	410	664	374	563	—	171	317
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	8	—	—	25	6	16	5	—	—	4
1 bedroom.....	306	89	139	132	165	157	104	—	79	102
2 bedrooms.....	578	1 150	663	700	519	675	420	—	541	481
3 bedrooms.....	966	1 056	651	599	822	753	403	—	563	604
4 bedrooms.....	293	470	233	243	272	210	135	—	221	137
5 or more bedrooms.....	38	75	42	60	73	53	48	—	42	66
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	25	—	19	26	—	14	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 183	2 831	1 728	1 730	1 853	1 821	1 109	—	1 426	1 384
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 169	2 617	1 650	1 349	1 708	40	826	—	39	573
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 077	2 399	1 549	1 086	1 495	47	725	—	39	488
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	19	24	—	100	4	—	23	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	24	—	47	4	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 099	2 712	1 656	1 679	1 795	1 484	1 064	—	1 223	1 304
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	146	115	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	10	15	11	28	48	28	35	—	7	21
Electricity.....	229	203	141	235	298	192	160	—	102	125
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 611	2 249	1 181	1 234	1 250	909	758	—	842	988
All other fuels.....	103	130	63	182	199	355	105	—	272	170
No fuel used.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	172	68	86	92	49	65	100	—	21	46
1.....	847	914	720	647	588	376	295	—	250	346
2.....	801	1 397	582	686	897	695	492	—	644	667
3 or more.....	279	333	268	254	261	348	177	—	308	245
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	—	2.2	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 434	2 053	912	1 343	1 291	1 313	776	—	1 075	1 135
1989 to March 1990.....	70	336	76	126	127	86	96	—	95	76
1985 to 1988.....	256	496	141	454	364	379	174	—	302	425
1980 to 1984.....	126	162	114	245	141	249	133	—	228	194
1970 to 1979.....	423	511	257	261	309	279	159	—	296	225
1969 or earlier.....	559	548	324	257	350	220	214	—	154	215
Renter-occupied housing units.....	665	659	744	336	504	171	288	—	148	169
1989 to March 1990.....	188	282	230	137	223	48	119	—	53	43
1985 to 1988.....	276	327	236	127	198	74	85	—	61	65
1980 to 1984.....	120	25	117	46	51	24	53	—	12	44
1970 to 1979.....	58	7	109	19	12	4	31	—	22	7
1969 or earlier.....	23	18	52	7	20	21	—	—	—	10
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	27	56	15	—	50	83	66	—	33	12
Householder 65 years and over.....	710	391	261	315	283	211	288	—	143	295
Owner-occupied housing units.....	438	355	199	251	227	193	223	—	128	233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	12	6	—	17	4	—	8	6
No telephone in unit.....	17	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	6	12
No vehicle available.....	140	53	32	48	21	56	35	—	21	16
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 099	2 712	1 637	1 655	1 795	1 425	1 060	—	1 215	1 298
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 090	2 683	1 622	1 635	1 773	1 343	1 045	—	1 201	1 273
1.01 or more persons per room.....	9	29	15	20	22	82	15	—	14	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	19	24	—	59	4	—	8	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	19	24	—	52	4	—	8	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	41 109	39 517	47 449	34 666	36 189	35 412	34 165	—	40 105	32 625
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 597	25 199	25 269	17 368	24 158	30 134	15 892	—	24 436	18 617
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	149	228	109	187	156	144	168	—	109	116
Owner-occupied housing units.....	41	62	41	82	93	116	61	—	87	82
Renter-occupied housing units.....	108	166	68	105	63	28	107	—	22	34

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Androscoggin County	Auburn city, Androscoggin County				
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city		Tract 202	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 584	13 584	4 115	5 406	134	40	728	271	497	147
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	8 607	8 607	2 631	3 152	75	24	407	155	324	79
Less than \$300	191	191	60	81	—	—	9	8	7	—
\$300 to \$399	602	602	201	194	8	—	40	6	31	12
\$400 to \$499	960	960	279	344	22	11	30	12	27	6
\$500 to \$599	1 113	1 113	368	324	10	6	55	19	52	23
\$600 to \$799	2 501	2 501	616	1 043	22	—	66	28	63	30
\$800 to \$999	1 706	1 706	477	605	6	—	116	44	49	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 242	1 242	474	451	7	7	77	11	78	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	243	243	129	91	—	—	9	23	11	—
\$2,000 or more	49	49	27	19	—	—	5	4	6	—
Median (dollars)	711	711	736	708	588	508	806	810	746	585
Not mortgaged	4 977	4 977	1 484	2 254	59	16	321	116	173	68
Less than \$100	27	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 207	1 207	296	404	21	—	90	40	28	8
\$200 to \$299	2 598	2 598	793	1 225	30	16	157	35	96	39
\$300 to \$399	811	811	251	470	8	—	65	19	33	7
\$400 to \$499	226	226	98	87	—	—	9	17	12	6
\$500 or more	108	108	40	68	—	—	—	5	4	8
Median (dollars)	239	239	249	247	222	264	236	238	247	254
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	2 829	2 829	817	1 175	36	16	243	58	83	50
Less than 20 percent	764	764	234	285	3	5	101	14	—	6
20 to 24 percent	370	370	111	178	3	—	9	7	28	7
25 to 29 percent	374	374	89	137	4	6	—	—	19	7
30 to 34 percent	198	198	48	106	12	5	16	—	14	—
35 percent or more	1 082	1 082	316	455	14	—	117	32	22	30
Not computed	41	41	19	14	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	28.5	28.5	28.0	29.3	33.3	27.5	33.6	44.2	28.6	37.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 750	3 750	1 179	1 407	46	11	166	75	156	56
Less than 20 percent	1 823	1 823	587	752	16	—	83	55	77	22
20 to 24 percent	538	538	204	142	8	5	10	—	33	16
25 to 29 percent	551	551	186	198	15	6	32	5	12	6
30 to 34 percent	341	341	85	124	—	—	7	—	7	12
35 percent or more	497	497	117	191	7	—	34	15	27	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	20.5	20.1	18.5	24.4	25.4	20.0	15.8	20.2	21.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 390	3 390	973	1 326	37	6	163	47	129	35
Less than 20 percent	1 883	1 883	501	801	31	6	50	16	86	20
20 to 24 percent	712	712	180	273	—	—	46	12	—	7
25 to 29 percent	526	526	172	151	6	—	34	15	22	8
30 to 34 percent	138	138	72	36	—	—	19	—	8	—
35 percent or more	131	131	48	65	—	—	14	4	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	18.4	19.6	16.7	12.2	12.5	23.4	23.1	17.0	18.4
\$50,000 or more	3 615	3 615	1 146	1 498	15	7	156	91	129	6
Less than 20 percent	2 862	2 862	844	1 234	—	—	142	72	79	6
20 to 24 percent	504	504	185	189	—	7	9	8	31	—
25 to 29 percent	173	173	83	44	—	—	5	11	7	—
30 to 34 percent	52	52	34	12	—	—	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more	24	24	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	15.3	13.1	14.7	22.5	11.2	14.0	18.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 961	13 961	4 041	6 370	455	858	926	709	277	635
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	320	320	57	245	6	33	—	—	5	12
\$100 to \$199	1 786	1 786	546	1 076	43	219	141	68	16	74
\$200 to \$299	1 817	1 817	518	1 180	71	230	45	101	7	96
\$300 to \$399	4 089	4 089	905	2 877	179	194	120	211	63	174
\$400 to \$499	3 061	3 061	912	1 768	124	108	203	226	33	163
\$500 to \$599	1 701	1 701	671	762	22	41	273	85	20	85
\$600 to \$749	613	613	189	263	10	23	80	18	11	27
\$750 to \$999	147	147	13	100	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$1,000 or more	166	166	157	5	—	—	46	—	111	—
No cash rent	261	261	73	94	—	10	18	—	11	—
Median (dollars)	375	375	396	361	356	280	483	387	538	380
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 438	4 438	1 246	2 744	159	387	234	221	65	219
Less than 20 percent	147	147	52	89	6	7	24	—	6	6
20 to 24 percent	366	366	110	246	—	48	20	22	—	16
25 to 29 percent	624	624	212	342	18	82	51	24	10	29
30 to 34 percent	333	333	116	191	—	80	—	14	—	22
35 percent or more	2 742	2 742	697	1 769	129	157	133	142	37	146
Not computed	226	226	59	107	6	13	6	19	12	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	48.7	50.0+	50.0+	33.1	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 698	3 698	1 045	2 318	145	219	266	232	74	127
Less than 20 percent	332	332	93	213	19	64	11	7	—	5
20 to 24 percent	640	640	185	431	25	35	43	53	6	15
25 to 29 percent	914	914	229	616	48	66	38	46	17	41
30 to 34 percent	613	613	158	415	23	19	41	50	13	35
35 percent or more	1 134	1 134	356	629	30	35	127	76	27	31
Not computed	65	65	24	14	—	—	6	—	11	—
Median	29.6	29.6	30.1	29.1	28.0	25.8	34.6	31.0	33.3	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 861	3 861	1 116	2 215	115	170	217	188	122	185
Less than 20 percent	1 940	1 940	505	1 238	66	97	78	100	33	97
20 to 24 percent	1 132	1 132	307	630	27	37	94	55	6	56
25 to 29 percent	465	465	184	204	22	21	26	33	33	25
30 to 34 percent	145	145	49	74	—	15	19	—	—	7
35 percent or more	144	144	59	53	—	—	—	—	50	—
Not computed	35	35	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.9	19.9	20.8	19.1	18.4	19.0	21.6	19.6	28.3	19.7
\$35,000 or more	1 964	1 964	634	1 093	36	82	209	68	16	104
Less than 20 percent	1 750	1 750	574	993	36	72	178	68	11	104
20 to 24 percent	146	146	16	88	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13	—	—	—	8	—	5	—
35 percent or more	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	42	42	22	12	—	10	6	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.5	13.0	11.6	15.0	10.0	12.5	11.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Auburn city, Androscoggin County—Con.				Lewiston city, Androscoggin County					
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	626	661	1 145	—	11	134	251	172	818	675
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage .....	473	412	757	—	11	75	128	38	398	420
Less than \$300 .....	10	19	7	—	—	—	15	12	6	11
\$300 to \$399 .....	23	20	69	—	—	8	16	—	16	23
\$400 to \$499 .....	81	77	35	—	11	22	24	6	60	41
\$500 to \$599 .....	115	46	52	—	—	10	17	—	47	43
\$600 to \$799 .....	132	116	181	—	—	22	29	5	144	126
\$800 to \$999 .....	58	45	157	—	—	6	9	5	82	78
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	54	67	180	—	—	7	18	10	27	78
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	22	64	—	—	—	—	—	16	15
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median (dollars) .....	614	663	865	—	454	588	576	610	699	745
Not mortgaged .....	153	249	388	—	—	59	123	134	420	255
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	29	60	41	—	—	21	16	59	85	71
\$200 to \$299 .....	119	152	179	—	—	30	107	55	265	128
\$300 to \$399 .....	5	15	107	—	—	8	—	—	50	49
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	22	32	—	—	—	—	4	14	7
\$500 or more .....	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	16	6	—
Median (dollars) .....	231	239	284	—	—	222	229	211	240	231
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000 .....	103	90	174	—	—	36	101	23	227	139
Less than 20 percent .....	28	42	38	—	—	3	31	—	52	52
20 to 24 percent .....	28	14	18	—	—	3	8	—	61	16
25 to 29 percent .....	14	7	36	—	—	4	8	10	11	12
30 to 34 percent .....	6	—	7	—	—	12	8	—	17	5
35 percent or more .....	20	27	68	—	—	14	39	13	86	47
Not computed .....	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Median .....	23.6	21.1	28.8	—	—	33.3	30.0	43.8	25.2	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	192	238	285	—	5	46	43	99	207	153
Less than 20 percent .....	89	145	116	—	—	16	43	76	115	91
20 to 24 percent .....	47	39	54	—	5	8	—	5	34	5
25 to 29 percent .....	31	33	61	—	—	15	—	13	26	26
30 to 34 percent .....	25	12	22	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
35 percent or more .....	—	9	32	—	—	7	—	5	18	23
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	20.7	17.0	22.5	—	22.5	24.4	12.9	10.6	14.9	16.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	187	179	227	—	6	37	69	47	167	173
Less than 20 percent .....	93	108	122	—	6	31	43	37	114	104
20 to 24 percent .....	44	37	34	—	—	—	16	—	26	17
25 to 29 percent .....	32	20	41	—	—	6	—	—	14	25
30 to 34 percent .....	12	14	19	—	—	—	—	10	—	6
35 percent or more .....	6	—	11	—	—	—	10	—	13	21
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	20.1	17.4	18.1	—	12.5	12.2	17.5	10.0	12.6	17.9
\$50,000 or more .....	144	154	459	—	—	15	38	3	217	210
Less than 20 percent .....	99	108	338	—	—	15	30	3	201	168
20 to 24 percent .....	39	22	69	—	—	—	8	—	9	24
25 to 29 percent .....	6	24	30	—	—	—	—	—	7	13
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	16.5	15.9	16.0	—	—	14.7	12.1	10.0	12.4	13.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	170	209	257	—	851	455	2 570	1 512	710	210
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100 .....	—	7	—	—	39	6	58	83	47	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	17	—	11	—	278	43	272	252	89	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	16	9	14	—	226	71	344	267	88	10
\$300 to \$399 .....	48	44	51	—	237	179	1 040	565	183	51
\$400 to \$499 .....	33	65	81	—	63	124	646	239	196	98
\$500 to \$599 .....	37	71	59	—	—	22	144	71	94	14
\$600 to \$749 .....	7	4	19	—	—	10	42	21	13	22
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	9	—	—	—	17	8	—	6
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	12	9	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars) .....	397	481	451	—	252	356	365	332	378	437
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000 .....	36	42	42	—	471	159	841	640	226	27
Less than 20 percent .....	9	—	—	—	47	6	14	22	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	4	—	—	60	—	73	46	35	—
25 to 29 percent .....	16	—	—	—	80	18	82	86	25	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	40	—	61	50	6	—
35 percent or more .....	8	38	36	—	236	129	586	418	154	27
Not computed .....	3	—	6	—	8	6	25	18	6	—
Median .....	27.3	50.0+	50.0+	—	35.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	45	43	39	—	223	145	790	396	198	63
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	6	—	36	19	52	47	31	—
20 to 24 percent .....	18	7	8	—	52	25	152	80	29	11
25 to 29 percent .....	7	3	11	—	69	48	233	127	25	26
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	7	—	29	23	177	55	24	—
35 percent or more .....	20	33	7	—	37	30	176	81	89	26
Not computed .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median .....	28.2	38.0	25.9	—	26.7	28.0	29.1	27.7	32.9	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	51	70	113	—	117	115	702	321	155	47
Less than 20 percent .....	22	32	46	—	80	66	380	217	90	12
20 to 24 percent .....	16	20	23	—	37	27	190	87	57	15
25 to 29 percent .....	4	7	35	—	—	22	93	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	8	—	—	—	—	13	9	8	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	9	—	—	—	26	8	—	11
Not computed .....	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median .....	19.7	20.4	22.3	—	17.4	18.4	19.2	16.8	19.2	22.3
\$35,000 or more .....	38	54	63	—	40	36	237	155	131	73
Less than 20 percent .....	38	48	55	—	40	36	222	143	131	64
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	12	—	9
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median .....	14.3	15.4	13.1	—	11.4	13.0	12.0	10.0	12.1	13.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston city, Androscoggin County—Con.			Remainder of Androscoggin County						
	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 415 (pt.)	Tract 450 (pt.)	Tract 460	Tract 465 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 246</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>534</b>	—	<b>584</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	698	1 061	323	493	654	471	351	—	474	381
Less than \$300.....	7	18	12	14	8	6	22	—	7	—
\$300 to \$399.....	52	68	11	8	28	48	62	—	14	47
\$400 to \$499.....	56	88	36	55	98	59	26	—	48	51
\$500 to \$599.....	99	91	17	72	97	78	60	—	70	44
\$600 to \$799.....	219	390	108	168	194	112	78	—	174	116
\$800 to \$999.....	122	250	53	135	105	98	81	—	102	103
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	100	147	64	41	124	55	22	—	58	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	34	9	17	—	—	15	—	—	8	—
\$2,000 or more.....	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars).....	723	700	774	697	708	706	609	—	701	712
Not mortgaged.....	548	438	277	220	307	213	183	—	110	206
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	63	69	20	77	83	94	88	—	47	118
\$200 to \$299.....	248	235	157	109	171	78	88	—	56	78
\$300 to \$399.....	168	120	75	20	43	14	7	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499.....	32	14	16	8	10	19	—	—	—	4
\$500 or more.....	37	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	283	249	271	219	229	205	203	—	201	192
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	274	224	151	157	189	161	118	—	75	137
Less than 20 percent.....	66	33	48	65	45	36	43	—	31	25
20 to 24 percent.....	43	39	8	25	11	20	7	—	7	11
25 to 29 percent.....	26	38	28	10	35	18	45	—	7	33
30 to 34 percent.....	25	31	8	6	—	7	4	—	5	22
35 percent or more.....	114	83	59	51	98	72	19	—	25	46
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median.....	30.4	30.3	28.5	22.7	38.5	31.8	26.0	—	24.6	29.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	354	415	85	205	261	133	229	—	129	207
Less than 20 percent.....	169	179	63	64	102	62	122	—	29	105
20 to 24 percent.....	39	46	—	29	49	26	44	—	27	17
25 to 29 percent.....	59	46	13	25	44	19	7	—	39	33
30 to 34 percent.....	41	56	5	33	30	4	34	—	14	17
35 percent or more.....	46	88	4	54	36	22	22	—	20	35
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.0	23.1	14.6	26.9	22.9	20.9	19.1	—	26.1	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	261	431	135	183	267	251	93	—	164	133
Less than 20 percent.....	158	233	75	97	144	150	50	—	62	78
20 to 24 percent.....	43	148	23	39	35	58	21	—	80	26
25 to 29 percent.....	53	32	21	47	54	29	22	—	22	29
30 to 34 percent.....	—	10	10	—	23	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	8	6	—	11	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.1	18.9	12.5	19.1	18.9	17.9	19.4	—	21.3	17.5
\$50,000 or more.....	357	429	229	168	244	139	94	—	216	110
Less than 20 percent.....	276	349	192	130	185	113	66	—	189	101
20 to 24 percent.....	40	80	28	33	44	13	21	—	13	6
25 to 29 percent.....	20	—	4	5	4	13	7	—	14	3
30 to 34 percent.....	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	9	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	14.2	12.5	14.0	13.4	15.3	16.3	—	13.4	15.7
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>665</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>288</b>	—	<b>132</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	12	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$100 to \$199.....	99	30	13	38	27	9	57	—	15	18
\$200 to \$299.....	66	64	44	40	39	7	8	—	15	10
\$300 to \$399.....	124	94	404	85	82	46	37	—	23	34
\$400 to \$499.....	123	147	132	72	129	18	100	—	21	41
\$500 to \$599.....	130	210	77	25	132	29	24	—	25	33
\$600 to \$749.....	55	80	20	34	54	17	30	—	21	5
\$750 to \$999.....	32	13	24	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	24	21	19	—	15	21	32	—	12	14
Median (dollars).....	411	491	373	394	471	427	409	—	456	407
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	197	121	62	115	112	30	113	—	22	56
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	14	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent.....	34	17	—	14	7	9	31	—	7	9
30 to 34 percent.....	34	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	98	72	49	101	84	—	47	—	15	29
Not computed.....	17	21	6	—	8	21	16	—	7	8
Median.....	36.7	43.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5	34.4	—	45.0	47.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	162	157	184	77	109	12	73	—	29	35
Less than 20 percent.....	12	10	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent.....	28	19	35	—	13	4	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	34	25	29	26	33	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	41	34	32	—	24	8	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	47	69	74	34	31	—	57	—	22	5
Not computed.....	—	—	8	—	8	—	16	—	—	3
Median.....	30.9	33.6	32.8	29.1	30.9	31.3	42.7	—	45.8	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	160	254	344	97	175	74	83	—	60	41
Less than 20 percent.....	38	115	240	33	50	33	46	—	35	—
20 to 24 percent.....	79	60	78	28	80	18	30	—	7	32
25 to 29 percent.....	6	57	26	29	17	23	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	22	22	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	9
35 percent or more.....	8	—	—	7	18	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.4	21.0	18.2	22.8	22.1	21.1	19.5	—	18.8	23.2
\$35,000 or more.....	146	127	148	30	103	31	19	—	21	33
Less than 20 percent.....	122	114	121	22	81	31	14	—	16	19
20 to 24 percent.....	24	13	22	8	18	—	5	—	—	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Median.....	13.5	13.4	14.1	12.9	16.1	10.0	15.5	—	13.6	18.3

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)		
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city
Occupied housing units .....	33 571	33 571	9 421	15 647
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>				
1989 to March 1990 .....	676	676	221	248
1985 to 1988 .....	2 860	2 860	734	1 013
1980 to 1984 .....	1 692	1 692	548	356
1970 to 1979 .....	5 364	5 364	965	2 116
1960 to 1969 .....	3 726	3 726	579	2 173
1950 to 1959 .....	3 343	3 343	1 040	1 778
1940 to 1949 .....	2 465	2 465	856	1 215
1939 or earlier .....	13 445	13 445	4 478	6 748
<b>BEDROOMS</b>				
No bedroom .....	372	372	139	204
1 bedroom .....	5 019	5 019	1 541	2 863
2 bedrooms .....	11 028	11 028	2 894	5 237
3 bedrooms .....	12 186	12 186	3 103	5 582
4 bedrooms .....	3 965	3 965	1 335	1 485
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 001	1 001	409	276
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Complete kitchen facilities .....	33 252	33 252	9 353	15 459
Source of water, public system or private company .....	27 634	27 634	8 223	15 162
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	25 786	25 786	7 470	14 705
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	213	213	62	50
Owner-occupied housing units .....	130	130	42	7
Renter-occupied housing units .....	83	83	20	43
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>				
Utility gas .....	2 321	2 321	837	1 484
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	529	529	176	186
Electricity .....	3 112	3 112	802	1 216
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	25 121	25 121	6 954	12 210
All other fuels .....	2 408	2 408	616	513
No fuel used .....	80	80	36	38
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>				
None .....	4 579	4 579	1 326	2 880
1 .....	12 365	12 365	3 380	6 506
2 .....	12 608	12 608	3 718	4 821
3 or more .....	4 019	4 019	997	1 440
Vehicles per household .....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	19 710	19 710	5 382	7 423
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 716	1 716	476	634
1985 to 1988 .....	4 694	4 694	1 209	1 395
1980 to 1984 .....	2 609	2 609	719	715
1970 to 1979 .....	4 701	4 701	1 155	1 917
1969 or earlier .....	5 990	5 990	1 823	2 762
Renter-occupied housing units .....	13 861	13 861	4 039	8 224
1989 to March 1990 .....	5 433	5 433	1 609	3 219
1985 to 1988 .....	4 814	4 814	1 361	2 843
1980 to 1984 .....	1 734	1 734	551	953
1970 to 1979 .....	1 240	1 240	333	812
1969 or earlier .....	640	640	185	397
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
No telephone in unit .....	1 724	1 724	492	988
Householder 65 years and over .....	7 861	7 861	2 357	3 969
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4 661	4 661	1 340	2 066
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	91	91	30	20
No telephone in unit .....	205	205	61	119
No vehicle available .....	2 211	2 211	689	1 325
Complete plumbing facilities .....	33 358	33 358	9 359	15 597
1.00 or less persons per room .....	32 858	32 858	9 241	15 385
1.01 or more persons per room .....	500	500	118	212
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	213	213	62	50
1.00 or less persons per room .....	206	206	62	50
1.01 or more persons per room .....	7	7	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	39 495	39 495	43 612	40 199
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 831	19 831	20 378	19 261
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	4 604	4 604	1 290	2 440
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 143	1 143	335	287
Renter-occupied housing units .....	3 461	3 461	955	2 153

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)		
		Total	Auburn city	Lewiston city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	13 501	13 501	4 071	5 395
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>				
With a mortgage .....	8 535	8 535	2 587	3 152
Less than \$300 .....	191	191	60	81
\$300 to \$399 .....	602	602	201	194
\$400 to \$499 .....	955	955	279	344
\$500 to \$599 .....	1 106	1 106	361	324
\$600 to \$799 .....	2 482	2 482	601	1 043
\$800 to \$999 .....	1 706	1 706	477	605
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	1 201	1 201	452	451
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	243	243	129	91
\$2,000 or more .....	49	49	27	19
Median (dollars) .....	710	710	734	708
Not mortgaged .....	4 966	4 966	1 484	2 243
Less than \$100 .....	27	27	6	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	1 207	1 207	296	404
\$200 to \$299 .....	2 587	2 587	793	1 214
\$300 to \$399 .....	811	811	251	470
\$400 to \$499 .....	226	226	98	87
\$500 or more .....	108	108	40	68
Median (dollars) .....	239	239	249	247
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$20,000 .....	2 821	2 821	817	1 175
Less than 20 percent .....	764	764	234	285
20 to 24 percent .....	370	370	111	178
25 to 29 percent .....	374	374	89	137
30 to 34 percent .....	198	198	48	106
35 percent or more .....	1 074	1 074	316	455
Not computed .....	41	41	19	14
Median .....	28.4	28.4	28.0	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	3 718	3 718	1 163	1 396
Less than 20 percent .....	1 807	1 807	587	741
20 to 24 percent .....	531	531	197	142
25 to 29 percent .....	542	542	177	198
30 to 34 percent .....	341	341	85	124
35 percent or more .....	497	497	117	191
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	20.5	20.5	19.9	18.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	3 373	3 373	966	1 326
Less than 20 percent .....	1 883	1 883	501	801
20 to 24 percent .....	708	708	180	273
25 to 29 percent .....	519	519	165	151
30 to 34 percent .....	138	138	72	36
35 percent or more .....	125	125	48	65
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	18.3	18.3	19.4	16.7
\$50,000 or more .....	3 589	3 589	1 125	1 498
Less than 20 percent .....	2 851	2 851	838	1 234
20 to 24 percent .....	504	504	185	189
25 to 29 percent .....	158	158	68	44
30 to 34 percent .....	52	52	34	12
35 percent or more .....	24	24	—	19
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	14.0	14.0	15.2	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	13 722	13 722	3 972	8 218
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Less than \$100 .....	312	312	57	237
\$100 to \$199 .....	1 779	1 779	539	1 076
\$200 to \$299 .....	1 779	1 779	511	1 149
\$300 to \$399 .....	4 015	4 015	898	2 810
\$400 to \$499 .....	2 993	2 993	893	1 731
\$500 to \$599 .....	1 682	1 682	658	762
\$600 to \$749 .....	597	597	173	263
\$750 to \$999 .....	147	147	13	100
\$1,000 or more .....	166	166	157	5
No cash rent .....	252	252	73	85
Median (dollars) .....	375	375	394	361
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$10,000 .....	4 355	4 355	1 223	2 690
Less than 20 percent .....	139	139	52	81
20 to 24 percent .....	359	359	103	246
25 to 29 percent .....	624	624	212	342
30 to 34 percent .....	333	333	116	191
35 percent or more .....	2 674	2 674	681	1 723
Not computed .....	226	226	59	107
Median .....	49.4	49.4	48.1	49.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	3 635	3 635	1 025	2 275
Less than 20 percent .....	332	332	93	213
20 to 24 percent .....	631	631	185	422
25 to 29 percent .....	914	914	229	616
30 to 34 percent .....	606	606	151	415
35 percent or more .....	1 087	1 087	343	595
Not computed .....	65	65	24	14
Median .....	29.5	29.5	29.9	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	3 793	3 793	1 098	2 177
Less than 20 percent .....	1 904	1 904	492	1 215
20 to 24 percent .....	1 120	1 120	307	624
25 to 29 percent .....	454	454	179	204
30 to 34 percent .....	145	145	49	74
35 percent or more .....	144	144	59	53
Not computed .....	26	26	12	7
Median .....	19.9	19.9	20.8	19.1
\$35,000 or more .....	1 939	1 939	626	1 076
Less than 20 percent .....	1 725	1 725	566	976
20 to 24 percent .....	146	146	16	88
25 to 29 percent .....	9	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent .....	13	13	13	—
35 percent or more .....	4	4	—	—
Not computed .....	42	42	22	12
Median .....	12.9	12.9	13.2	12.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-- Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	132	132
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	27	27
1980 to 1984 .....	6	6
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—
1960 to 1969 .....	13	13
1950 to 1959 .....	8	8
1940 to 1949 .....	8	8
1939 or earlier .....	70	70
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	—	—
1 bedroom .....	51	51
2 bedrooms .....	51	51
3 bedrooms .....	17	17
4 bedrooms .....	13	13
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	132	132
Source of water, public system or private company .....	124	124
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	124	124
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	13	13
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	—
Electricity .....	33	33
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	79	79
All other fuels .....	7	7
No fuel used .....	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	51	51
1 .....	46	46
2 .....	29	29
3 or more .....	6	6
Vehicles per household .....	.9	.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	15	15
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	7	7
1969 or earlier .....	6	6
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	53	53
1985 to 1988 .....	43	43
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	8	8
1969 or earlier .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	15	15
Householder 65 years and over .....	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units .....	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	132	132
1.00 or less persons per room .....	117	117
1.01 or more persons per room .....	15	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	33 287	33 287
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	18 015	18 015
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	30	30
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	30	30

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	15	15
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage .....	15	15
Less than \$300 .....	-	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	-	-
\$400 to \$499 .....	-	-
\$500 to \$599 .....	-	-
\$600 to \$799 .....	-	-
\$800 to \$999 .....	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	15	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	-	-
\$2,000 or more .....	-	-
Median (dollars) .....	1 125	1 125
Not mortgaged .....	-	-
Less than \$100 .....	-	-
\$100 to \$199 .....	-	-
\$200 to \$299 .....	-	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	-	-
\$400 to \$499 .....	-	-
\$500 or more .....	-	-
Median (dollars) .....	-	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000 .....	8	8
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	8	8
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	-	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	7	7
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	7	7
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	27.5	27.5
\$50,000 or more .....	-	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	98	98
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100 .....	8	8
\$100 to \$199 .....	7	7
\$200 to \$299 .....	8	8
\$300 to \$399 .....	29	29
\$400 to \$499 .....	41	41
\$500 to \$599 .....	5	5
\$600 to \$749 .....	-	-
\$750 to \$999 .....	-	-
\$1,000 or more .....	-	-
No cash rent .....	-	-
Median (dollars) .....	370	370
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000 .....	43	43
Less than 20 percent .....	8	8
20 to 24 percent .....	7	7
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	28	28
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	8	8
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	8	8
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	37.5	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	39	39
Less than 20 percent .....	22	22
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6
25 to 29 percent .....	11	11
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	19.1	19.1
\$35,000 or more .....	8	8
Less than 20 percent .....	8	8
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-
Median .....	17.5	17.5

**Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	93	93
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	-	-
1985 to 1988 .....	8	8
1980 to 1984 .....	12	12
1970 to 1979 .....	7	7
1960 to 1969 .....	26	26
1950 to 1959 .....	6	6
1940 to 1949 .....	7	7
1939 or earlier .....	27	27
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	-	-
1 bedroom .....	22	22
2 bedrooms .....	32	32
3 bedrooms .....	33	33
4 bedrooms .....	6	6
5 or more bedrooms .....	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	93	93
Source of water, public system or private company .....	93	93
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	79	79
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	11	11
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	-	-
Electricity .....	12	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	70	70
All other fuels .....	-	-
No fuel used .....	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	-	-
1 .....	46	46
2 .....	44	44
3 or more .....	3	3
Vehicles per household .....	1.5	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units .....	34	34
1989 to March 1990 .....	-	-
1985 to 1988 .....	7	7
1980 to 1984 .....	9	9
1970 to 1979 .....	18	18
1969 or earlier .....	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	59	59
1989 to March 1990 .....	30	30
1985 to 1988 .....	-	-
1980 to 1984 .....	29	29
1970 to 1979 .....	-	-
1969 or earlier .....	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	-	-
Householder 65 years and over .....	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units .....	11	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-
No telephone in unit .....	-	-
No vehicle available .....	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities .....	93	93
1.00 or less persons per room .....	86	86
1.01 or more persons per room .....	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room .....	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room .....	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	38 929	38 929
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	20 273	20 273
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units .....	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	6	6

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	Androscoggin County (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	34	34
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage .....	23	23
Less than \$300 .....	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	7	7
\$600 to \$799 .....	9	9
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	763	763
Not mortgaged .....	11	11
Less than \$100 .....	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	11	11
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	225	225
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	21	21
Less than 20 percent .....	11	11
20 to 24 percent .....	7	7
25 to 29 percent .....	3	3
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	14.8	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	—	—
\$50,000 or more .....	13	13
Less than 20 percent .....	6	6
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	7	7
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	25.4	25.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	59	59
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100 .....	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	19	19
\$400 to \$499 .....	17	17
\$500 to \$599 .....	8	8
\$600 to \$749 .....	6	6
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—
No cash rent .....	9	9
Median (dollars) .....	415	415
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000 .....	12	12
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	12	12
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	50.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	15	15
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	15	15
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	40.6	40.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	22	22
Less than 20 percent .....	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	9	9
Median .....	19.6	19.6
\$35,000 or more .....	10	10
Less than 20 percent .....	10	10
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	12.5	12.5

**Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA -----	88 141	14.3	36 993	14.2	<b>LEWISTON CITY, ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY</b>				
<b>ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY (PT.)</b>					Tract 201 -----	1 648	13.0	1 047	13.7
Total -----	88 141	14.3	36 993	14.2	Tract 202 (pt.) -----	1 537	12.8	780	14.7
Auburn city -----	24 309	14.9	10 406	15.1	Tract 203 -----	7 435	11.7	3 440	11.7
Lewiston city -----	39 757	13.3	17 118	13.2	Tract 204 -----	4 365	11.7	2 146	10.8
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY</b>					Tract 205 -----	4 116	16.1	1 841	16.0
Tract 202 -----	1 537	12.8	780	14.7	Tract 206 -----	2 906	15.7	1 107	15.7
<b>AUBURN CITY, ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY</b>					Tract 207 -----	5 146	13.0	2 189	12.2
Tract 101 -----	1 980	14.3	1 137	15.5	Tract 208 -----	7 704	12.0	2 840	12.0
Tract 102 -----	4 723	11.2	2 135	11.6	Tract 209 -----	4 900	16.2	1 728	16.4
Tract 103 -----	2 942	15.3	1 223	14.8	<b>REMAINDER OF ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY</b>				
Tract 104 -----	2 193	16.7	868	16.6	Tract 301 -----	4 508	15.6	1 759	15.5
Tract 105 -----	2 333	16.4	1 033	16.2	Tract 302 -----	4 949	15.8	1 857	15.6
Tract 106 -----	2 978	16.5	1 073	16.4	Tract 410 (pt.) -----	4 342	15.7	1 895	15.5
Tract 107 -----	2 882	15.2	1 144	15.9	Tract 415 (pt.) -----	2 919	14.5	1 118	14.0
Tract 108 -----	4 278	16.1	1 793	16.4	Tract 450 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 202 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 460 -----	3 661	15.1	1 446	16.1
					Tract 465 (pt.) -----	3 696	15.6	1 394	14.6

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

### GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

### GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

#### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
    Region  
        Division  
            State  
                County  
                    County subdivision  
                        Place (or part)  
                            Census tract/block numbering area  
                                (or part)  
                                    Block group (or part)  
  Block

#### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

### **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

### **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

### **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.\*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivan	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

## White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin

### Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

## Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

## Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Maine

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5



# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

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### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

**DO NOT** include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes</b>, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

<b>PERSON 7</b>	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or hall-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room    ☐ 4 rooms    ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms    ☐ 5 rooms    ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms    ☐ 6 rooms    ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a **ONE-FAMILY HOUSE** —  
**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS** OR IS **BUYING** this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000    ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999    ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999    ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999    ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999    ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999    ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999    ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999    ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999    ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999    ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999    ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999    ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999    ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —  
**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80    ☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$80 to \$99    ☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$100 to \$124    ☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$125 to \$149    ☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$150 to \$174    ☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$175 to \$199    ☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$200 to \$224    ☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$225 to \$249    ☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$250 to \$274    ☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$275 to \$299    ☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$300 to \$324    ☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$325 to \$349    ☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$350 to \$374    ☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

<b>A. Total persons</b>	<b>B. Type of unit</b> Occupied    Vacant	<b>D. Months vacant</b>	<b>G. DO</b>	<b>ID</b>
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere <b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant <b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more <b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA    JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A    JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> <b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

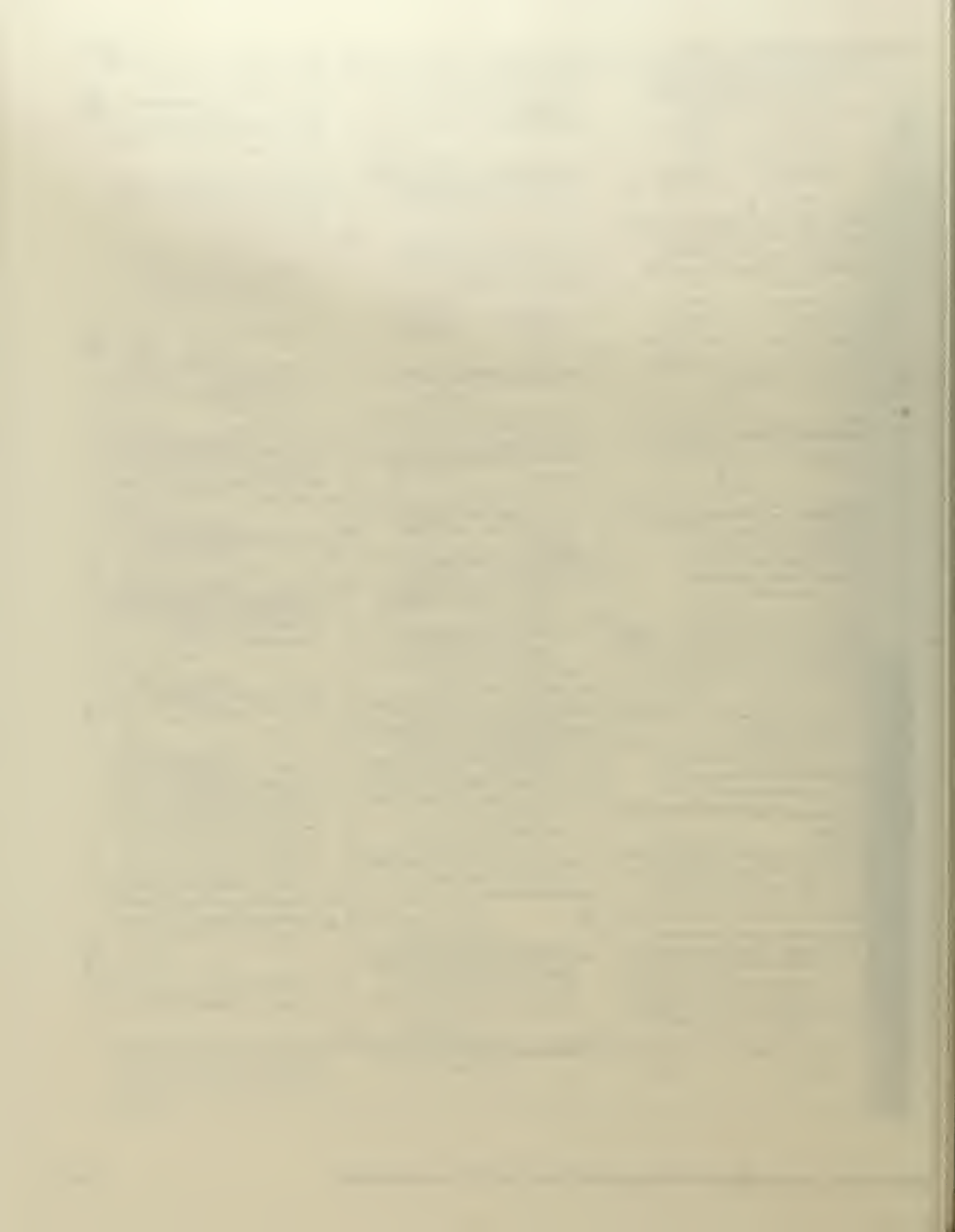
Please turn to page 6. ➔

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<p><b>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car    <input type="radio"/> Walked  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28  <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat    <input type="radio"/> Other method  <input type="radio"/> Taxicab         </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone    <input type="radio"/> 5 people  <input type="radio"/> 2 people    <input type="radio"/> 6 people  <input type="radio"/> 3 people    <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people  <input type="radio"/> 4 people    <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people         </p>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work?</b> If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing    <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade  <input type="radio"/> Retail trade         </p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m.  <input type="radio"/> p.m.         </p> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None    OR    <input type="radio"/> \$ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff  <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm         </p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None    OR    <input type="radio"/> \$ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27         </p> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill  <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job         </p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32         </p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p>Hours</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None    OR    <input type="radio"/> \$ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1989  <input type="radio"/> 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987         </p> <p>Go to 28</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Never worked         </p> <p>Skip to 32</p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32         </p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p>Hours</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None    OR    <input type="radio"/> \$ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

---

**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*  
Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants  MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas  1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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